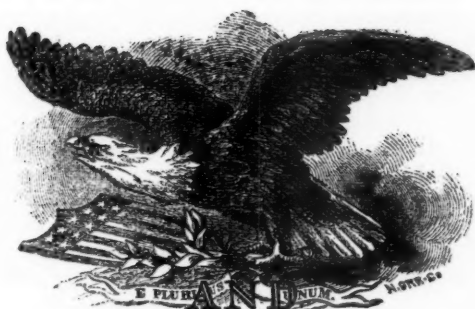


# ARMY



# NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR

## JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

VOLUME II.—NUMBER 4.  
WHOLE NUMBER 66.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1864.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.  
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office 39 Park Row.

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### THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

AFFAIRS at Petersburg have been tranquil still another week, and there is little to record. Friendly intercourse and exchange of newspapers take place between the pickets on a part of our lines, and there is comparatively little sharpshooting. But, on Friday, the 2d, a piece of treachery occurred, which put a stop to the amicable relations for a time. Two lieutenants, while crossing from the enemy's lines, where they had been in conversation, were fired upon, one being killed and the other wounded. Alluding to the tacit truce, which enabled our men to walk about at ease in front of the works, a Richmond paper says that orders were given to the enemy's troops to open fire on us without notice, in case Petersburg should be again shelled. Accordingly, on Thursday, the 1st, our men being out as usual, while our batteries were playing into the town,—the Richmond paper says:—

Suddenly a tremendous volley of musketry was poured into them from our works, throwing them into a panic, and causing them to scamper back into their trenches like so many startled rats. The heat of it was, that they left about two hundred of their number lying dead or wounded on their recent promenade.

This affair the paper calls "a delicious piece of retaliation." In the reconnaissance of Friday, the 2d, previously recorded, the enemy's papers say that GREGG captured "some ten" of a picket guard, but was driven back by DEARING's and one of HAMPTON's cavalry brigades.

About 11 o'clock on the night of Sunday, the 4th, news of the fall of Atlanta having arrived, a tremendous salute of 100 shotted guns was ordered all along the line from the extreme right to the extreme left. The storm of iron hail was accompanied by the shouts of our troops, who were very enthusiastic over the glorious news. The enemy briskly replied, and the terrific engagement continued till about one o'clock. The enemy apprehended a general attack.

On Monday, the 5th, a brigade of the Second corps moved round to the left to command a position which a working party of the Rebels threatened to occupy. That and the next day were comparatively quiet, and the weather showery. On Wednesday morning, the enemy attacked an advance picket post of the Fifth corps, drove it on the line, and captured about a dozen men. There was artillery firing on Thursday about noon, along the right and right centre, and Petersburg was shelled. About 5 o'clock, a battery opened against one of the enemy's working parties on the Jerusalem Road, eliciting a spirited reply. On the right and right centre, again on Friday, there was lively firing at intervals through the day, and, at about 2 o'clock P. M., the artillery contest in front of the Tenth corps was very spirited. The same day, the enemy bombarded the new signal tower at Dutch Gap from Howlett's and their new 10-pounder Parrott battery which commands the bend of the river above the canal. Our batteries replied with great vigor for three hours. The bombardment ceased and the tower remained uninjured. The work on BUTLER's canal

goes ahead steadily, in spite of the enemy's fire day and night, except in the heat of the day. The colored troops are principally detached for this service.

On our left, across the Jerusalem Plank Road, the enemy's line has been hitherto at one point strongly entrenched so near to our own that the pickets could talk across without difficulty from their works. It was thought advisable to drive the enemy out from this advanced line, partly in order to straighten our own, and principally partly because his position was too commanding and dangerous, considering its proximity to ours. Opposite this point lay MOTT's (Third) division of HANCOCK's corps. Under the latter's direction, MOTT at 1 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, the 10th, sent out the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania and Twentieth Indiana, under General DE TROBRIAND, to carry the enemy's line. The work was performed silently and with perfect success, the picket line surprised, flanked, and carried, with very little firing. The enemy opened for a time with artillery, which was answered from our batteries. Still later, he made a vigorous effort to retake the line, but without success. Entrenchments were promptly thrown up to secure the position, and some sharpshooting has resulted on that part of the line. Our loss is said to have been less than 20, while the enemy lost to us 90 prisoners. Lieutenant-Colonel MICHAEL was killed, after the main affair was over. There was lively firing during Saturday all along the line and especially on the newly-captured ridge. All day Sunday, all Sunday night and Monday, also, there was vindictive skirmishing at the same point. The pickets were, at the nearest point, not more than three or four rods apart, and no heads were shown above the rifle-pits. The late tacit truce has ended on that part of the line, and great vigilance is exhibited. On Sunday and Monday, also, there was firing as usual in front of the Tenth corps, on the right.

On Sunday, the extension of the Petersburg and City Point Railroad to the bed of the Weldon Road was completed, and an engine ran over the new track. The enemy is running the Weldon Road to Stony Creek, and thence hauling supplies on wagons to Petersburg, via Dinwiddie. It is a laborious process.

### THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

In order to comprehend the present position in the Valley, it will be necessary to review a little. The first advance of SHERIDAN to Strasburgh was checked by the raid of MOSBY on his rear on Saturday, the 13th of August. Preparations were made to retreat on the Monday following. The affair of Saturday had been represented by our papers rather contemptuously as a raid by "MOSBY's gang." But, at all events, the "gang" accelerated the retreat of the three Army corps, and the numerous cavalry brigades and artillery batteries which make up the Army of the Middle Department. Our Army in the Valley has acquired the humorous sobriquet of *Harper's Weekly*, from certain characteristics in its history which do not require the joke to be explained. On Monday night, the 15th, it began the familiar "masterly retreat" to Harper's Ferry, the Nineteenth corps taking the lead towards Winchester. This corps was succeeded the next day and night by the detachments of the Eighth and the Kanawha corps, under CROOK, the Sixth corps bringing up the infantry rear. The reason of the retreat was the raid of MOSBY's gang (otherwise known as "LONGSTREET's entire corps") on the cavalry baggage wagons, the alleged arrival of those "heavy re-

"inforcements," which have so often "just reached" EARLY, according to the reports, and which were now pressing across the Shenandoah River, at Front Royal. In other words, the enemy was at bay.

### BATTLE OF CROOKED RUN.

With a view to prevent the enemy from flanking us by way of the gaps in the Blue Ridge, and to cover our retreat, on Sunday evening DEVIN's cavalry brigade was sent out from Cedar Creek, where the main Army was encamped, a few miles to the southeast, towards Front Royal. A small stream runs from Chester Gap past Front Royal into the Shenandoah at this point. Near by, the two forks of the Shenandoah unite. A part of KERSHAW's division, having taken part in the actions near Malvern Hill, had come by rail to Mitchell Station, and had just marched thence to Front Royal. On Tuesday morning, the 16th, CUSTER's brigade was sent across to support DEVIN, who was about four miles from Front Royal, GIBBS' brigade following. CUSTER arrived soon after noon, and his men went into camp, and made themselves comfortable. DEVIN held the right and CUSTER the left. But the line was very suddenly roused from its equanimity by the appearance of the enemy in two columns, marching down the Winchester and Front Royal Pike, to cross the Shenandoah and attack our troops. A column of infantry made for the ford, and one of cavalry for the bridge. CUSTER quickly got his command into position, holding the left of the pike with RANSOM's battery, and the First, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Michigan. A brisk artillery duel took place, the enemy using eight pieces, but with no great damage to us. But, having seized and crossed the river, and driven in our skirmishers, he advanced to carry our batteries, which were advantageously posted. After a brisk charge, he was repulsed on our right, and driven across the river again, the Fourth and Sixth New York, of DEVIN's brigade, charging him gallantly, and capturing each a flag. Meanwhile, however, he secured a good position for his artillery, and next attempted to turn our left. A series of sharp charges and counter charges between the brigade of KERSHAW's division which had crossed, and CUSTER's cavalry brigade, now ensued, prolonging the battle till after dark. CUSTER had posted his regiments well, and the assaults of the enemy were repulsed with heavy loss to him. Our cavalry then made several handsome mounted charges, and the enemy, foiled on the left, as he had been previously on the right, fell back across the stream. But a regiment sent round to the ford, cut off and captured about 150 of his men, before they could reach the river. The enemy's force consisted of a part of KERSHAW's division, and two small cavalry brigades under LOMAX and WICKHAM. Ours was composed of CUSTER's and DEVIN's brigades, under command of General MERRITT. The Second brigade captured 140 prisoners, and the First, over 60. About 200 (one account says 276) prisoners in all, including two field officers, were captured by us, and over 30 of the enemy's dead were left on the field, including a colonel, besides many wounded. Our total loss was only 60 or 70.

### THE RETREAT.

During the night, the enemy demonstrated against our lines, but effected nothing important. Early the next morning the cavalry fell back on the pike, in the track of the infantry column. On the retreat, the orders were for the destruction or capture of all stock and grain, hay, and everything which could afford sustenance to man or beast. These orders were



strictly executed, the fields and gardens being ravaged and swept clean. A Richmond paper says:—

The enemy, as they retired from Strasburg, literally destroyed everything in the way of food for man or beast. With their immense cavalry they extended their lines from Front Royal, in Warren county, to the North Mountains, west of Strasburg, and burnt every bushel of wheat, in stack, barn or mill, in Frederick, Warren and Clark, as well as oats and hay; they have really left absolutely nothing in those three counties. They drove before them every horse, cow, sheep, hog, calf and living animal from the country. What the people are to do, God only knows. General EARLY, two weeks since, gave orders not to have a bushel of grain taken from below Strasburg, as hardly enough was left for the citizens. Our corn crop, for want of labor to cultivate, and the drought, is a failure, so that starvation on the border is no joke.

The enemy followed close on our heels, and reached Winchester before night of Wednesday. Our wagon train, starting on Monday, was now well advanced towards Harper's Ferry, and the Sixth corps, which brought up the rear of the infantry column, had left Winchester on the morning of Wednesday. PENROSE's (New Jersey) First brigade, First division of the corps, had been left behind as a support to TORBERT's cavalry. About 1 o'clock of Wednesday afternoon, the enemy's advance came up the Winchester and Newtown Pike, and attacked Colonel PENROSE, who lay about a mile beyond Winchester, towards Kernstown. Our cavalry were quickly driven in, and left the brunt of the battle to the infantry. Heavy skirmishing went on from 1 to 4 o'clock, the enemy, of course, gradually drawing up his forces. The brigade numbered only about 500 men, and had to be deployed in skirmishing order, with cavalry on its flanks. The cavalry gave way, and retired to the town, leaving PENROSE still at his post behind fences, trees, and walls. At nightfall, the enemy had concentrated troops enough to charge, and the gallant infantry brigade was, of course, quickly flanked on both sides and broken to pieces. It had stood its ground bravely to the last against overwhelming force, being attacked by EARLY's main column. At length PENROSE, with such officers and men as could escape, retreated through the town towards Clifton and Martinsburgh. Our loss, which was chiefly in prisoners, probably reached 300 men. One account of the enemy claims that he captured 400 prisoners at Winchester. If PENROSE could have been supported by a few thousand other troops who would have behaved equally well, the enemy's advance might have been checked much longer. At night the enemy occupied Winchester, and was agreeably disappointed to find it whole and unburned. A Richmond paper says:—"It is but but justice to say, when General EMORY, of the Nineteenth corps, was here, he kept 'perfect order, and protected all property in town.'"

This same night, our cavalry bivouacked at Berryville, and, next day, took up its retreat towards Harper's Ferry. "Mosby's gang," meanwhile, had been busy, as usual, on our flanks. On Monday night, he had boldly surprised and attacked the Fifth New York cavalry, just as it went into camp near Berryville, and killed two men, wounded several more, and captured about 20 horses. All the week MOSBY's guerrillas—for whatever is done near the Potomac is at once laid to MOSBY—were very active. On Tuesday and Wednesday, Lieutenant WALKER and two men of the First cavalry were killed, and Lieutenant GWYER of the Fifth, with several others, were wounded by guerrillas, between Charlestown and Berryville. On Thursday, some guerrillas in citizens' dress accosted an advanced post of the Fifth Michigan cavalry, picketing at Snicker's Gap, and, while conversing, suddenly fired, killed the corporal, captured two men, and hastily escaped. Several other soldiers were wounded or taken prisoners under like circumstances, the same day and next. On Friday, General CUSTER ordered a detachment of the Fifth Michigan to destroy some houses of disloyal citizens, in retaliation. While so engaged, the squad was charged upon by MOSBY's men, in equal or superior numbers, and broke and fled in confusion. Many were overtaken, and, surrendering, were shot and either killed or left for dead. Ten men were instantly murdered, after surrendering. Many neighboring houses were destroyed, in retaliation for the butchery. The massacre took place near the Snicker's Gap Pike. Our loss was 15 killed and 3 wounded. These figures, as well as incontestible evidence of the survivors, show the nature of the affair. A Richmond paper confirms the account also, and mentions it with approval. Our cavalry on Friday still held Berryville; but many stragglers from camp were captured, as were also laborers on the railroad. Some of the soldiers met no mercy from their captors.

During the retreat, AVERILL, who commanded at Martinsburgh, had continued to hold it, though, by Thursday, there was great alarm there. And indeed, there had already begun in Maryland the old story of "Another Invasion of the North by EARLY"—and all the scenes of fright and excitement we have so many times this summer depicted to our readers, again occurred on the Potomac borders. Refugees arrived at Hagerstown in large numbers, and the Maryland farmers ran their stock into Pennsylvania again for safety. On Thursday, the 18th, AVERILL abandoned Martinsburgh with his main force, leaving one cavalry company in the town. The next day, about 50 (aliter, "between 2,000 and 3,000") of the enemy drove out this company. A general stampede of the people in all that region took place, and reports of SHERIDAN's defeat were current. The merchants in Hagerstown pack their goods, and sent them North. The Quartermaster's stores were loaded on a train for Frederick. The Hagerstown stores were closed, and the streets were deserted by the citizens. The sick and wounded were carried to Harrisburgh. This was a specimen of what occurred in the whole region. This was "EARLY's Fourth Invasion!"

AVERILL, meanwhile, held the fords from Shepards-town to Williamsport, and once more our forces were crowded back to Maryland, and addressed their energies to preventing a crossing of the Potomac. On Friday, SHERIDAN's wagon train was reported to be "at Hagerstown, safe." With an army of 40,000 men, it was rather absurd to abandon Virginia entirely, especially as probably not two-thirds of that force directly opposed us. Accordingly, our cavalry ventured to skirmish a little on Friday and Saturday with the advanced forces of the enemy, a few of the swiftest of whom were getting towards their old haunts on the Potomac, and pretending to desire to cross it. Not a man was captured by the 50 Rebels at Martinsburgh, on Friday, as our forces were too fleet for them. On Saturday, some of our cavalry entered Martinsburgh again, and the enemy again retired. It is said that this process of alternate capture of the town was once more repeated, a few days after. On the 21st, the Hagerstown telegrams reported that "the excitement here occasioned by the anticipation of an invasion, has somewhat subsided."

#### AFFAIRS AT SUMMIT POINT.

On Sunday, the 21st, SHERIDAN had got his troops into a very advantageous position about two miles out from Charlestown near Summit Point, from the Smithfield to the Berryville pike, with the Sixth corps on the right, the Eighth in the centre, and the Nineteenth on the left, the latter overlapping the Berryville Pike. About 8 o'clock, EARLY came up, on his road to Martinsburgh, and, with a part of his columns, attacked our advanced cavalry skirmishers, on the right and left, easily driving them in. His main body moved off across our right; but, with a small force he drove back WILSON's cavalry division from its good position on Summit Point, with very great loss. MACKINTOSH's brigade alone is said to have lost nearly 300 men and officers. Soon after, the cavalry being routed, the enemy threw a few brigades against the Sixth corps and the right of the Eighth, under a heavy fire of shells. The cavalry meanwhile had fallen through Charlestown and beyond the town, except a part, which got out on the extreme left of the Nineteenth corps, and, dismounting, threw up breastworks. But the fighting which ensued was all on the right. It lasted from 10 o'clock through the day. The Sixth corps steadily advanced, and drove the enemy's skirmishers back, until they came upon the enemy's own line of battle. Then, at dark, they retired to their original position, after very heavy skirmishing all day. Cannonading was kept up still later. The losses in the Sixth corps were quite large, the Second division losing about 400 officers and men. The loss of the enemy was not so great as ours. The battle produced, on our part, one more retreat to Bolivar Heights. The trains left during the day, and the infantry had all got clear of Charlestown by daylight of Monday. After the disaster of Sunday, SHERIDAN posted his Army on the first of the ranges called Bolivar Heights, near Harper's Ferry, the right on the Potomac and the left on the Shenandoah. Headquarters were at Halltown. The cavalry were sent up to the neighborhood of Charlestown early on Monday, and had sharp skirmishing with the enemy until 9 o'clock, and at intervals during the day.

The enemy began to dispatch cavalry in all directions, as usual. On Saturday, there were important skirmishes at Dam No. 5, and elsewhere. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday there was spirited skirmishing, constant scouting and entrenching. The enemy was frequently but incorrectly reported as crossing the Potomac. Our Army played the rôle of an Army of observation. Reinforcements of men and supplies in considerable quantities were sent to it daily. Its position was exceedingly strong, and it far outnumbered the enemy, from whom an attack on our works was said to be expected. A stockade at Anandale, ten miles from Alexandria, was attacked on the 24th by MOSEBY, who withdrew after a little firing.

#### RECONNOISSANCES.

On Wednesday, the 24th, JOHNSON's brigade of DUVAL's division, and a brigade of THORBURN's division, CROOK's corps, with LOWELL's cavalry brigade, reconnoitered the enemy, who still persisted in not attacking us. The command moved out on our left, near the Charlestown Pike, and, coming upon the enemy's picket line, endeavored to flank and capture it. The enemy opened sharply on DUVAL's flank, on discovering him; but was pushed back into the cornfields, towards his main line. Being now reinforced by infantry and a battery, he opened a hot fire upon us, evidently thinking it a general advance. Having ascertained that EARLY was still at Charlestown in force, with his pickets out towards Bunker Hill, our men fell back to their lines. The enemy also drew up to their old skirmish line. Our loss was about 60—the enemy's not quite so great.

On Thursday, the 25th, TORBERT's cavalry reconnoitered towards Leetown in full force, WILSON's division moving out from Halltown, and uniting with MERRITT's at Kearneysville. At the latter place, the enemy's skirmishers retired, but finally resisted with a battery and with musketry. The troops were dismounted, and CUSTER became quickly engaged on the right of the Shepards-town road. On his left was MCINTOSH, and on the latter's left was CHAPMAN, both of WILSON's division. For a while, the enemy poured in a heavy fire, but at length our commands were got into working order, and drove the enemy back. Our batteries, also, were effectively served on him. But soon the enemy turned the tide, drove our men precipitately to their old position, and began to flank them. His battery played accurately upon us. In a word, the First and Third divisions were badly handled, and fell back as rapidly as possible towards Harper's Ferry, abandoning Kearneysville, which they had held in the morning. A running fight ensued from 11 o'clock till dark, at which time MERRITT's (First) division was safe in camp at Bolivar Heights. But CUSTER, who had the rear in the retreat, was hotly pursued, and, at Shepards-town, found himself cut off from the Halltown Road, on which he intended to march. GIBBS and DI CENOLA fought the enemy with great vigor, but CUSTER was driven towards the Potomac, which he crossed, and thus escaped, the enemy not caring to follow, but holding the Potomac from Shepards-town to Williamsport. Our losses were reported as not much above 200 killed and wounded. Among the officers killed was Major SCHLICK. The enemy had brought up from Charlestown a strong infantry force.

About 5 o'clock the same evening, AVERILL's picket post near Falling Waters was attacked, and a slight skirmish ensued. The next morning, the 26th, the enemy shelled Williamsport, also, and demonstrated as if about to cross at the ford. A spirited fight occurred, but AVERILL repulsed the enemy. At night, he appeared at Dam No. 4. AVERILL again thwarted his attempts or feints at crossing, whichever they were. All along the neighborhood of Williamsport the enemy had skirmishers, but none of them succeeded in crossing the river. Scouting and skirmishing were constant. On Friday afternoon, THORBURN's Second division of CROOK's corps and LOWELL's cavalry pushed a reconnoissance towards Halltown. The infantry moved out in front, and the cavalry on the left. The former soon encountered the enemy, and, after a sharp contest of twenty minutes, drove him to the cover of his artillery in the rear. At the moment they broke, LOWELL dashed in on the flank, delivered a sharp fire, and cut off and captured sixty-nine prisoners, including six officers, one a lieutenant-colonel. The enemy's second line opened with vigor on our troops as they advanced, but the latter were soon retired, having gained the information sought for. An artillery duel went on for half an hour, after the recall of the troops. The affair was quite similar to the reconnoissance of Wednesday, the troops employed being about the same, and the ground traversed also the same. Our loss did not exceed 100, while the enemy's was greater. SHERIDAN telegraphed that, during the day, he had captured 101 prisoners and inflicted a loss in killed and wounded of 150. He also said that, during the night, the enemy fell back to Smithfield or Middletown. Since that time the enemy has made no advance. Subsequent operations have already been detailed in our accounts from the Valley. During the past week there has been no movement of importance on either side. EARLY still remains in the Valley, with our Army confronting him.



## THE STATUS OF NEGRO SOLDIERS.

GENERAL BUTLER's letter, dated, *Headquarters Department of Virginia and North Carolina, In the Field, August, 1864*—to Mr. OULB, relates mainly to the recognition of negro soldiers in the Union service as subjects of the exchange of prisoners. It is a forcible letter, and an admirable paper in many respects. In this letter, the General states the position taken by the "Confederate authorities,"—that, while "negroes heretofore held to service by owners in the States of Delaware, Maryland, and Missouri, are to be treated as prisoners of war, when captured in arms in the service of the United States," \* \* "colored men from the insurrectionary States are to be held to labor and returned to their masters, if captured by the Confederate forces, while 'duly enrolled and mustered into and actually in the armies of the United States.'"

Against this General BUTLER argues, that slaves are, on the theory of these "Confederate authorities," property,—the title to which may, by capture or other contingency of war, pass from the former owner to the belligerent enemy. He supposes that the United States have thus acquired an ownership to these slaves, which should at any time afterwards be recognized by all courts of law; and, with this title, an incidental right and power of manumission, and that freedom conferred by the exercise of this right should equally be recognized by the courts; so that slaves so acquired by the United States, and so manumitted, stand in respect to their former owners and to the States in which they had been slaves, in the position of negroes born in a free State.

While we agree in the consequences finally arrived at by General BUTLER, we cannot but regard his legal theory as unsound. He here has struck on the very rock which, in our judgment, has been the great occasion of our national disaster—that on which the ship of state long ago was driven by the pilotage of our national judiciary. We mean the proposition that the slaves of our slaveholding States were property by a law of like origin and extent with that law by which domestic animals and inanimate moveables are property, in distinction from the proposition that, if property, they were such only by the law of the particular State in which they lived. It is upon the former of these two propositions that the politicians and jurists of the South, during the last forty years, have been relying, to sustain their own interpretation of the constitutional provision for the delivery of fugitive slaves, the right to carry slavery into the territories, and, in fact, their side on nearly every question connected with slavery which has been in controversy between the North and South. In maintaining this doctrine, the South has had the support, in the North, of one of the two great political parties into which the people are divided. It is not impossible that, in this very letter, its author, unconsciously perhaps, was acting under an old political prepossession.

Properly speaking, nothing is property which is not recognized as a subject of property by international law, public and private—that is, by civilized nations in their intercourse with each other in peace and war. It is not enough that it be property by the law of the country in which it is found. In war it is only in respect to such property that any title can be acquired by capture or other contingency. Domestic animals and inanimate moveables are property in view of international law as much as by the law of any one country. They are therefore property by the law of the country of the captor as well as by the law of the country from whose government or subjects they may have been taken. They are not property in the hands of the captor by any force of the laws of the country from whose government or subjects they may have been taken, if by that law only they had been property; for after the capture that law ceased to act on them. When slavery, without distinction of colors or races, was recognized among all nations, as in ancient times, slaves were recognized as property by international law as well as by the law of the country in which they lived, and, on recapture, the law of the captor's country recognized them as property. The same was true of negro slaves during the early period in the establishment of African slavery in America. But at the present day slaves, when captured, are not property in the hands of the captor, unless the law of the captor's country recognizes that kind of property. If it does not, the captor cannot have property in them by virtue of the law of the country from whose government or subjects they have been taken.

To apply this doctrine to our own case, the slaves in our Southern States were property only by the law of the State in which they lived. To suppose that the Government of the United States has a title of ownership in those who by capture, or other contingency of war, may come within its control, together with the incidental right and power of manumission, is to suppose that that Government, and this, too, as a belligerent power, may have a legal right under the law of a State, and this, too, a belligerent adversary of that Government. We think this statement is enough to show the error in the theory adopted by General BUTLER.

We suppose the better doctrine to be that the slaves, who

by the contingencies of war, may be withdrawn from the actual coercive power of the State law, and who avail themselves of that circumstance to leave the service of their owners—especially those slaves who by the invitation of the Government of the United States, engage in its military service—are to be regarded as having been persons, and not property, from the time when the coercive power of the State law ceased, in point of fact, to operate by the intervention of the military power of the United States. It is not necessary to insist that this doctrine was a necessary result of the Rebellion, and of the state of war between the Government of the United States and the persons having actual authority in certain portions of the slaveholding States. The truth may be that it was competent for the Government of the United States in its belligerent capacity, by the necessities of its military situation, to elect in what light it would regard them, and that it might consider them as still slaves, and their labor the subject of property; at least while they should remain within the territorial limits of the State by whose law they had been declared slaves. General BUTLER, in giving the term "contrabands," to such slaves, at an early period of the war, acted on the idea that the Government of the United States would regard them, or their labor, as property, while actually within a State by whose law they would be regarded as slaves; and in so regarding them, at that time, he seemed to have been right. But since the President's proclamation, by which the slaves in the Rebel districts are said to have been emancipated (on which particular we do not at present offer any opinion, either as to the law or the fact), and more especially since some have been received into the military service of the United States, the "contrabands," to whom General BUTLER stood sponsor, or those of them at least who have been in the Army of the United States, must be regarded in the manner above stated; that is, as having passed from the condition of property to that of persons, by the operation or law of war, independently of any ownership and manumission by the Government of the United States.

It must further be held that, from the moment when their legal personality begins, as above stated, being subjects of the Nation, they have a personal duty towards the Nation, and a capacity or right to enter its military service, just as white persons, inhabitants of those States, had and have such a duty, and such capacity or right; and that they are, by the laws of war, therefore, to be protected as our soldiers. To admit that previous residence or domicile under a State of the United States created an allegiance or subjection to that State incompatible with a recognition by the "Confederate authorities" of any of its residents or subjects, white or black, as soldiers or subjects of the United States, would be going beyond that limited recognition of the Rebel military authorities as a belligerent, which we admit in this civil war, and would be a concession of the separate political independence and authority of the States which have declared their secession.

In the case of slaves thus emancipated by the contingencies of war there should be less shyness on the part of these States to recognize the propriety of their service in the Armies of the Union, than to do the same in respect to a white citizen of such States in the same service; because, even admitting their own theory of their independent existence, slaves, as persons or as property, are fair spoil as between belligerents, and the personality of the captured slave, and, with his personality, his allegiance to a political sovereign, comes into existence on his ceasing, by the contingencies of war, to be held to service and labor. The slaves within the control of our military forces, are, as it were, born into personality and responsibility, only when they come within that control.

In the same letter General BUTLER offers some objections to the application by the "Confederate authorities" of the law of postliminium to these cases. We propose to offer some further notice of General BUTLER's views on this point, which we must reserve for another time.

## COMMANDER JAMES M. DUNCAN, U. S. N.

CAPTAIN DUNCAN, whose death was announced in the columns of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of the 28th ultimo, was the son of Rev. ALEXANDER and HARRIET (MORRIS) DUNCAN. He was born at Madisonville, Ohio, February 24th, 1820. His father represented in Congress for many years the city of Cincinnati, taking an active part in that body in the important measures of his day, and originating, among others, the law making the Presidential election on one and the same day throughout the country. His son entered the Navy as an Acting Midshipman on the 8th of September, 1837, making his first cruise in the frigate *Columbia*, Captain GEORGE A. READ. He subsequently entered the Naval School, then at Philadelphia, where he completed his studies, preparatory to entering upon the actual duties of his profession. Having seen more sea service than most of the officers "of his date," the Mexican War found him on the Pacific coast, a Past Midshipman on board of the sloop-of-war *Dale*, Commander SELFRIDGE.

Captain DUNCAN took an active and conspicuous part in

the "conquest of California," where, in command of a detachment of sailors, acting in coöperation with General KEARNEY, he on several occasions rendered important service to the country. At the battle of San Pasqual, where General KEARNEY was sorely pressed by the superior numbers of the enemy, Captain DUNCAN is spoken of by a writer in the *Military and Naval Gazette*, a witness of the scene, as having "displayed that rare intrepidity which he has so often exhibited in the presence of the enemy." At Mount San Barnardo, says the same writer, "the enthusiastic and fearless DUNCAN was among the first to reach the summit with his brave seamen." Taken prisoner at the siege of San Jose, he underwent the miseries of a Mexican prison, until released by his brave companions-in-arms. At the battle of Guymas, fought November 17th, 1847, Captain DUNCAN, "with seventy sailors and marines, fought and routed four hundred armed Mexicans from strong positions of their own selection."

The important part taken by the Navy in the memorable "conquest of California" is due, in a great measure, to the activity and personal daring of the subject of this notice. His naval companions of those days will recall his many acts of heroic daring, those many scenes of trial and adventure which have so often been their topic of conversation, and will not fail to feel a deep sorrow for the loss of one whom they so loved and honored.

On the breaking out of the Rebellion, Captain, then Lieutenant, DUNCAN was the Executive Officer of the United States steamer *Crusader*, then under the command of the late lamented CRAVEN, his friend and companion through the Mexican campaign. He was just completing a two years' cruise after slaves on the coast of Cuba, where important service had been rendered by that vessel in the capture of the notorious *William R. Kibbey*, and other piratical craft. Captain DUNCAN brought the *Kibbey* to this port, with the three African boys, whom, it will be remembered, were taken to be supported and educated by one of our humane institutions. On the 14th of May, 1861, Captain CRAVEN having seized the mail-steamer *Pampero* in the port of Key West, on her arrival there from New Orleans, he placed Captain DUNCAN in command of the captured vessel, and ordered her, with troops and stores, to Fort Pickens, where she arrived in time to save to the country that important stronghold. Successively in command of the *Release*, the *Norwich*, the *Subago*, the *Paul Jones*, and the ill-fated Monitor *Weehawken*, Captain DUNCAN was continually employed on the blockade of the South Atlantic coast, with scarcely a single intermission for repose, from the breaking out of the Rebellion to the time of his death. In the *Norwich* he assisted in the bombardment of Fort Pulaski; he accompanied the expedition under Colonel HIGGINSON to Jacksonville, Florida, and took part in the bombardment of that city. In the attack on the Skidaway batteries in Wilmington River, the *Norwich* was conspicuous, her commander being commended by a correspondent from the scene of the engagement "for his coolness, courage, and energy in the destruction of the works amid the fire of the enemy."

For the loss of the *Weehawken*, sunk off Charleston, Captain DUNCAN, who had taken command of her only the day previous to her loss, was acquitted by the Naval Court of Inquiry from all blame, and was immediately reëssigned to his former command, the *Paul Jones*. An almost uninterrupted confinement on the blockade for a period exceeding three years—making an active sea service for over five consecutive years—brought on a complete prostration of his physical condition. Remaining at the post of duty long after a prudent regard for his health should have permitted, a medical survey pronounced him "condemned," and he was ordered by Admiral DAHLGREN to his home in Brooklyn, where, after an illness of two months, he died on the 21st ultimo of hydro-pericardium. He was buried at Greenwood, from the Church of the Holy Trinity in that city, on the 25th of the same month, with the military honors due to his rank. None have been more thoroughly loyal to the cause of the Union, or more earnest in beating down its enemies. Though he was spared by the bullet and the steel, he died no less for the cause of that country he so much loved and honored, meeting death with the heroism of one accustomed to look upon its horrors. Almost his last words were for his country; and his deepest regret in dying was that he could render her no further service in this her hour of trial and danger.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1860. This volume is compiled from the original returns of the Eighth Census, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, by Hon. JOSEPH C. G. KENNEDY, the able and efficient Superintendent of Census. It is a compilation of great value and accuracy, because its facts and figures were ascertained before the breaking out of the war, and consequently have not been affected by that event. It is the latest authoritative account of the population of the country, by counties, cities and towns. The very useful and



comprehensive introduction of a hundred quarto pages is not among its least attractions. Washington: Government Printing Office.

**HAND-BOOK OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.** By B. S. OSBORN. This admirable little treatise is a compilation of all the principal events in the history of every vessel of the United States Navy, from the siege of Sumter, in April, 1861, to May, 1864. It is arranged in alphabetical form, and with such cross references, that in a moment one may trace out the history of a vessel and its achievements. We have found this little work, thus far, to be accurate, trustworthy, and very useful. One might hunt unsuccessfully for half a day for some minor particular with regard to the name of a ship, her cost, tonnage, her weight of metal, the exact date of a naval encounter, the names, &c., of all the vessels which took part in it, or for one of a hundred such particulars, which here can be had at a glance. Or if a more general question be discussed, as for example, how much the Government has expended in chartering vessels, and whether or not it would have been wiser to have chartered less and built more—here again are the condensed facts from which inferences and conclusions may be drawn. The plan of sifting out only the most essential details, in order to avoid voluminousness, is excellent; for there is always great temptation with authors and compilers to enlarge, rather than to diminish the size of their books. This volume is of convenient shape, clearly printed, with the leading word of each paragraph in bold-face type, and, on the whole, such a book as can be recommended to the Navy, and to all who are interested in its history. New York: D. VAN NOSTRAND.

### THE OPERATIONS IN MOBILE BAY.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF REAR-ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

U. S. FLAGSHIP HARTFORD,  
MOBILE BAY, August 12, 1864.

SIR:—I had the honor to forward the Department on the evening of the 5th inst. a report of my *entrée* into Mobile Bay on the morning of that day, and which, though brief, contained all the principal facts of the attack. Notwithstanding the loss of life, particularly on this ship, and the terrible disaster to the *Tecumseh*, the result of the fight was a glorious victory; and I have reason to feel proud of the officers, seamen and marines of the squadron under my command, for it has never fallen to the lot of an officer to be thus situated and thus sustained. Regular discipline will bring men to any amount of endurance, but there is a natural fear of hidden dangers, particularly when so awfully destructive of human life as the torpedo, which requires more than discipline to overcome.

Preliminary to a report of the action of the 5th, I desire to call the attention of the Department to the previous steps taken in consultation with Generals CANBY and GRANGER on the 8th of July. I had an interview with these officers on board the *Hartford*, on the subject of an attack upon Forts Morgan and Gaines, at which it was agreed that General CANBY would send all the troops he could spare to cooperate with the fleet. Circumstances soon obliged General CANBY to inform me that he could not dispatch a sufficient number to invest both forts, and in reply, I suggested that Gaines should be the first invested, engaging to have a force in the sound ready to protect the landing of the Army on Dauphin Island in the rear of that fort, and I assigned Lieutenant-Commander DE KRAFFT, of the *Conemaugh*, to that duty.

On the 1st instant, General GRANGER visited me again on the *Hartford*. In the meantime the *Tecumseh* had arrived at Pensacola, and Captain CRAVEN informed me that he would be ready in four days for any service. We, therefore, fixed upon the 4th of August as the day for the landing of the troops, and my entrance into the bay, but owing to delays mentioned in Captain JENKINS' communication to me, the *Tecumseh* was not ready. General GRANGER, however, to my mortification, was up to the time, and the troops actually landed on Dauphin Island.

As subsequent events proved, the delay turned to our advantage, as the Rebels were busily engaged during the 4th in throwing troops and supplies into Fort Gaines, all of which were captured a few days afterward. The *Tecumseh* arrived on the evening of the 4th, and everything being propitious, I proceeded to the attack on the following morning. As mentioned in my previous dispatch, the vessels outside the bar which were designed to participate in the engagement, were all under way by forty minutes past five in the morning, in the following order, two abreast and lashed together:—

*Brooklyn*, Captain JAMES ALDEN, with the *Octorara*, Lieutenant-Commander C. H. GREEN, on the port side.

*Hartford*, Captain PERCIVAL DRAYTON, with the *Metacomet*, Lieutenant-Commander J. E. JOUETT.

*Richmond*, Captain T. A. JENKINS, with the *Port Royal*, Lieutenant-Commander B. GHERARDI.

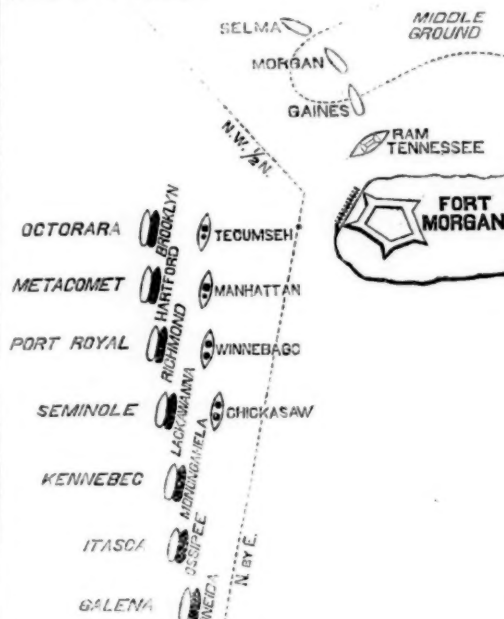
*Lackawanna*, Captain J. B. MARCHAND, with the *Seminole*, Commander E. DOXSALDSON.

*Monongahela*, Commander J. H. STRONG, with the *Kennebec*, Lieutenant-Commander W. P. McCANN.

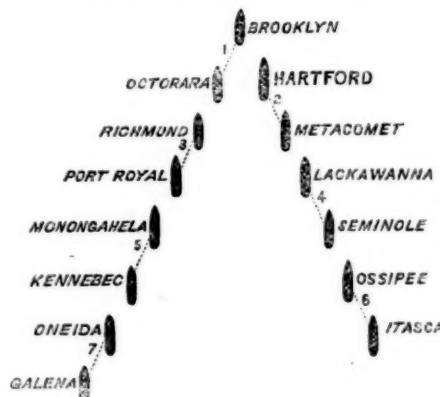
*Ossipee*, Commander W. E. LE ROY, with the *Itasca*, Lieutenant-Commander GEORGE BROWN.

*Oneida*, Commander J. R. M. MULLANY, with the *Galena*, Lieutenant-Commander C. H. WELLS.

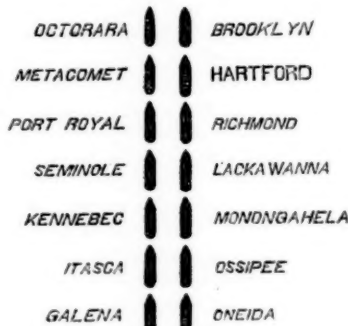
The iron-clad *Tecumseh*, Commander T. A. M. CRAVEN, the *Manhattan*, Commander J. W. A. NICHOLSON, the *Winnebago*, Commander T. H. STEVENS, and the *Chickasaw*, Lieutenant-Commander T. H. PERKINS, were already ahead inside the bar, and had been ordered to take up their positions on the starboard side of the wooden ships, or between them and Fort Morgan, for the double purpose of keeping down the fire from the water battery and the parapet guns of the fort, as well as to attack the ram *Tennessee* as soon as the fort was passed. It was only at the urgent request of the captains and commanding officers that I yielded to the *Brooklyn* being the leading ship of the line, as she had four chase guns and an ingenious arrangement for picking up torpedoes, and because in their judgment the flagship ought not to be too much exposed. This I believe to be an error; for apart from the fact that exposure is one of the penalties of rank in the Navy, it will always be the aim of the enemy to destroy the flagship, and, as will appear in the sequel, such attempt was very persistently made, but Providence did not permit it to be successful.



### SECOND ORDER OF SAILING.



### THIRD ORDER OF SAILING



The attacking fleet steamed steadily up the main ship channel, the *Tecumseh* firing the first shot at 6:17. At six minutes past seven the fort opened upon us, and was replied to by a gun from the *Brooklyn*, and immediately after the action became general. It was soon apparent that there was some difficulty ahead. The *Brooklyn*, for some cause which I did not then clearly understand, but which has since been explained by Captain ALDEN in his report, arrested the advance of the whole fleet, while at the same time the guns of the fort were playing with great effect upon that vessel and the *Hartford*. A moment after I saw the *Tecumseh*, struck by a torpedo, disappear almost instantaneously beneath the waves, carrying with her her gallant commander and nearly all her crew. I determined at once, as I had originally intended, to take the lead, and after ordering the *Metacomet* to send a boat to save if possible any of the perishing crew, I dashed ahead with the *Hartford*, and the ships followed on, their officers believing that they were going to a noble death with their Commander-in-Chief. I steamed through between the buoys where the torpedoes were supposed to have been sunk. These buoys had been previously examined by my Flag-Lieutenant, J. CRITTENDEN WATSON, in several nightly reconnaissances. Though he had not been able to discover the sunken torpedoes, yet we had been assured by refugees, deserters and others, of

their existence, but believing that from their having been sometime in the water they were probably innocuous, I determined to take the chance of their explosion.

From the moment I turned to the northwestward to clear the middle ground, we were enabled to keep such a broadside fire upon the batteries of Fort Morgan that their guns did us comparatively little injury. Just after we passed the fort, which was about ten minutes before eight o'clock, the ram *Tennessee* dashed out at this ship, as had been expected, and in anticipation of which I had ordered the *Monitors* on our starboard side. I took no further notice of her than to return her fire. The Rebel gunboats *Morgan*, *Gaines* and *Selma* were ahead, and the latter particularly annoyed us with a raking fire, which our guns could not return. At two minutes after eight o'clock I ordered the *Metacomet* to cast off and go in pursuit of the *Selma*. Captain JOUETT was after her in a moment, and in an hour's time he had her as a prize. She was commanded by P. N. MURPHY, formerly of the U. S. Navy. He was wounded in the wrist; his executive officer, Lieutenant COMSTOCK, and eight of the crew killed, and seven or eight wounded. Lieutenant-Commander JOUETT's conduct during the whole affair commands my warmest commendations. The *Morgan* and *Gaines* succeeded in escaping under the protection of the guns of Fort Morgan, which would have been prevented had the other gunboats been as prompt in their movements as the *Metacomet*. The want of pilots, however, I believe, was the principal difficulty. The *Gaines* was so injured by our fire that she had to be run ashore, where she was subsequently destroyed, but the *Morgan* escaped to Mobile during the night, though she was chased and fired upon by our cruisers.

Having passed the forts and dispersed the enemy's gunboats, I had ordered most of the vessels to anchor, when I perceived the ram *Tennessee* standing up for this ship; this was at forty-five minutes past eight. I was not long in comprehending his intentions to be the destruction of the flagship. The *Monitors* and such of the wooden vessels as I thought best adapted for the purpose, were immediately ordered to attack the ram, not only with their guns but bows on at full speed. And then began one of the fiercest naval combats on record. The *Monongahela*, Commander STROGE, was the first vessel that struck her, and in doing so carried away his own iron prow, together with the cutwater, without apparently doing his adversary much injury. The *Lackawanna*, Captain MARCHAND, was the next vessel to strike her, which she did at full speed, but though her stern was cut and crushed to the plank ends for the distance of three feet above the water's edge to five feet below, the only perceptible effect on the ram was to give her a heavy lift. The *Hartford* was the third vessel which struck her, but as the *Tennessee* quickly shifted her helm, the blow was a glancing one, and as she rasped along our side we poured our whole port broadside of 9-inch solid shot within ten feet of her casemate. The *Monitors* worked slowly, but delivered their fire as opportunity offered. The *Chickasaw* succeeded in getting under her stern, and a 15-inch shot from the *Manhattan* broke through her iron plating and heavy wooden backing, though the missile itself did not enter the vessel.

Immediately after the collision with the flagship, I directed Captain DRAYTON to bear down for the ram again. He was doing so at full speed, when, unfortunately, the *Lackawanna* ran into the *Hartford* just forward of the mizzenmast, cutting her down to within two feet of the water's edge. We soon got clear again, however, and were fast approaching our adversary when she struck her colors and ran up the white flag. She was at this time sore beset: the *Chickasaw* was pounding away at her stern, the *Ossipee* was approaching her at full speed, and the *Monongahela*, *Lackawanna* and this ship were bearing down upon her, determined upon her destruction. Her smoke-stack had been shot away, her steering chains were gone, compelling a resort to her relieving tackles, and several of the port-shutters were jammed. Indeed, from the time the *Hartford* struck her until her surrender, she never fired a gun. As the *Ossipee*, Commander LE ROY, was about to strike her, she hoisted the white flag, and that vessel immediately stopped her engine, though not in time to avoid a glancing blow. During the contest with the Rebel gunboats and the ram *Tennessee*, and which terminated by her surrender at ten o'clock, we lost many more men than from the fire of the batteries of Fort Morgan. Admiral BUCHANAN was wounded in the leg, two or three of his men were killed, and five or six wounded. Commander JOHNSTON, formerly of the U. S. Navy, was in command of the *Tennessee*, and came on board the flagship to surrender his sword and that of Admiral BUCHANAN. The Surgeon, Dr. CONRAD, came with him, stated the condition of the Admiral, and wished to know what was to be done with him. Fleet Surgeon PALMER, who was on board the *Hartford* during the action, commiserating the sufferings of the wounded, suggested that those of both sides be sent to Pensacola, where they could be properly cared for. I therefore addressed a note to Brigadier-General R. L. PAGE, commanding Fort Morgan, informing him that Admiral BUCHANAN and others of the *Tennessee* had been wounded, and desiring to know whether he would permit one of our vessels under a flag of truce to convey them with, or without, our men wounded to Pensacola, on the understanding that the vessel should take out none but the wounded, and bring nothing back that she did not take out. This was acceded to by General PAGE, and the *Metacomet* proceeded on this mission of humanity.

I enclose herewith the correspondence with that officer (marked Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4). I forward also the reports (marked Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21) of the commanding officers of the vessels who participated in the action, and who will no doubt call attention to the conduct of such individuals as most distinguished themselves.

As I had an elevated position in the main rigging near the top, I was able to overlook not only the deck of the *Hartford* but the other vessels of the fleet. I witnessed the terrible effects of the enemy's shot and the good conduct of the men at their guns; and although no doubt their hearts sickened, as mine did, when their ship-mates were struck down beside them, yet there was not a moment's hesitation to lay their comrades aside and spring again to their deadly work. Our little consort, the *Metacomet*, was also under my immediate eye during the whole action up to the moment I



ordered her to cast off in pursuit of the *Selma*. The coolness and promptness of Lieutenant-Commander JOURT throughout merit high praise; his whole conduct was worthy of his reputation. In this connection, I must not omit to call the attention of the Department to the conduct of Acting Ensign HENRY C. NIELDS, of the *Metacomb*, who had charge of the boat sent from that vessel when the *Tecumseh* sunk. He took her in under one of the most galling fires I ever saw, and succeeded in rescuing from death ten of her crew within 600 yards of the fort. I would respectfully recommend his advancement. The commanding officers of all the vessels who took part in the action, deserve my warmest commendations, not only for the untiring zeal with which they had prepared their ships for the contest, but for their skill and daring in carrying out my orders during the engagement. With the exception of the momentary arrest of the fleet when the *Hartford* passed ahead, and to which I have already adverted, the order of battle was preserved, and the ships followed each other in close order past the batteries of Fort Morgan, and in comparative safety, too, with the exception of the *Onesida*. Her boilers were penetrated by a shot from the fort which completely disabled her, but her consort, the *Galena*, firmly fastened to her side, brought her safely through, showing clearly the wisdom of the precaution of carrying the vessels in two abreast. Commander MULLANY, who had solicited eagerly to take part in the action, was severely wounded, losing his left arm. In the encounter with the ram, the commanding officers obeyed with alacrity the order to run her down, and without hesitation exposed their ships to destruction to destroy the enemy. Our iron-clads, from their slow speed and bad steering, had some difficulty in getting into and maintaining their position in line as we passed the fort, and in the subsequent encounter with the *Tennessee* from the same causes, were not so effective as could have been desired; but I cannot give too much praise to Lieutenant-Commander PERKINS, who, though he had orders from the Department to return North, volunteered to take command of the *Chickasaw*, and did his duty nobly.

The *Winnebago* was commanded by Commander T. H. STEVENS, who volunteered for that position. His vessel steers very badly, and neither of his turrets will work, which compelled him to turn his vessel every time to get a shot, so that he could not fire very often, but he did the best under the circumstances.

The *Manhattan* appeared to work well, though she moved slowly. Commander NICHOLSON delivered his fire deliberately, and, as before stated, with one of his 15-inch shot broke through the armor of the *Tennessee*, with its wooden backing, though the shot itself did not enter the vessel. No other shot broke through her armor, though many of her plates were started, and several of her port-shutters jammed by the fire from the different ships.

The *Hartford*, my flagship, was commanded by Captain PERCIVAL DRAYTON, who exhibited throughout that coolness and ability for which he has been long known to his brother officers. But I must speak of that officer in a double capacity. He is the Fleet Captain of my squadron, and one of more determined energy, untiring devotion to duty, and zeal for the service, tempered by great calmness, I do not think adorns any Navy. I desire to call your attention to this officer, though well aware that in thus speaking of his high qualities I am only communicating officially to the Department that which it knew full well before. To him, and to my staff in their respective positions, I am indebted for the detail of my fleet.

Lieutenant J. CRITTENDEN WATSON, my Flag-Lieutenant, has been brought to your notice in former dispatches. During the action he was on the poop attending to the signals, and performed his duties as might be expected—thoroughly. He is a scion worthy the noble stock he sprang from, and I commend him to your attention. My Secretary, Mr. McKINLEY, and Acting Ensign J. M. BROWNELL, were also on the poop, the latter taking notes of the action, a duty which he performed with coolness and accuracy.

Two other Acting Ensigns of my staff (Mr. BOGART and Mr. HESINBOTHAM) were on duty in the powder division, and, as the reports will show, exhibited zeal and ability. The latter, I regret to say, was severely wounded by a raking shot from the *Tennessee* when we collided with that vessel, and died a few hours after. Mr. HESINBOTHAM was a young married man, and has left a widow and one child, whom I commend to the kindness of the Department.

Lieutenant A. R. YATES, of the *Augusta*, acted as an additional aide to me on board the *Hartford*, and was very efficient in the transmission of orders. I have given him the command, temporarily, of the captured steamer *Selma*.

The last of my staff, and to whom I would call the notice of the Department, is not the least in importance. I mean Pilot MARTIN FREEMAN. He has been my great reliance in all difficulties in his line of duty. During the action he was in the main-top, piloting the ships into the bay. He was cool and brave throughout, never losing his self-possession. This man was captured early in the war in a fine fishing smack which he owned, and, though he protested that he had no interest in the war, and only asked for the privilege of fishing for the fleet, yet his services were too valuable to the captors as a pilot not to be secured. He was appointed a first-class pilot, and has served us with zeal and fidelity, and has lost his vessel, which went to pieces on Ship Island. I commend him to the Department.

It gives me pleasure to refer to several officers who volunteered to take any situation where they might be useful, some of whom were on their way North, either by orders of the Department or condemned by medical survey. The reports of different commanders will show how they conducted themselves.

I have already mentioned Lieutenant-Commander PERKINS, of the *Chickasaw*, and Lieutenant YATES, of the *Augusta*. Acting Volunteer Lieutenant WILLIAM HAMILTON, late commanding officer of the *Augusta* *Dismore*, had been invalided by medical survey, but he eagerly offered his services on board the iron-clad *Chickasaw*, having had much experience in our Monitors.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant P. GIRAUD, another experienced officer in iron-clads, asked to go in one of these vessels, but as they were all well supplied with officers I permitted him to go on the *Ossipee*, under Commander LE ROY. After the action, he was given temporary charge of the ram *Tennessee*.

Before closing this report, there is one other officer of my squadron of whom I feel bound to speak—Captain T. A. JENKINS, of the *Richmond*, who was formerly my Chief of Staff, not because of his having held that position, but because he never forgets to do his duty to the Government, and takes now the same interest in the fleet as when he stood in that relation to me. He is also the commanding officer of the second division of my squadron, and, as such, has shown ability and the most untiring zeal. He carries out the spirit of one of Lord COLLINGWOOD's best sayings: "Not to be afraid of doing too much; those who are, seldom do as much as they ought." When in Pensacola he spent days on the bar, placing the buoys in the best positions; was always looking after the interests of the service, and keeping the vessels from being detained one moment longer in ports than was necessary. The gallant CHAVEN told me only the night before the action in which he lost his life: "I regret, Admiral, that I have detained you, but had it not been for 'Captain JENKINS, God knows when I should have been here. When your order came, I had not received an ounce of coal!"

I feel that I should not be doing my duty, did I not call the attention of the Department to an officer who has performed all his various duties with so much zeal and fidelity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. G. FARRAGUT,

Rear Admiral, Commanding West Gulf Squadron.

I enclose herewith my General Orders No. 10 and No. 11 (marked 22 and 23), issued before the action, and General Orders Nos. 12 and 13 (marked 24 and 25), issued after the engagement.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### MILITARY HONOR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In his letter on "The Doctrine of Military Honor," addressed to the *New York Times*, "of interest to the Army," the writer asks in regard to the resignation of officers, "What would WELLINGTON have done, or NAPOLEON, or 'FREDERICK the Great'?" Just as our Government has been doing. They allowed officers to retire in whom they deemed that they did not discover sympathetic energy, just as our War Department has done.

The Prussian General BREWER's case is a very pertinent one. FREDERICK, displeased with this officer's regiment, used very harsh language to BREWER at a review and inspection. BREWER, a veteran of merit, answered sharply, rode off the field, went home, drew up and tendered his resignation. BREWER was arrested for leaving the field while his corps was under arms, and remained several months in confinement; but eventually his resignation was accepted. He was punished for violation of military discipline, not for resigning when he conceived himself wronged. ZIETHEN, the famous ZIETHEN, resigned, was reinstated, was cashiered for a difficulty with a superior officer, and was a second time reinstated by FREDERICK the Great's father. This remarkable General had several difficulties with the King, who would not see his merit until he was compelled to perceive it. Finally ZIETHEN, dissatisfied after the termination of the second Silesian War (1745), applied for a discharge. FREDERICK then "did not conceive he lowered his dignity by holding out his hand to the man whom he had for so long a time repulsed." He sent his favorite, WINTERFELD, to beg ZIETHEN to remain in the service. ZIETHEN, who felt he had been unjustly treated, answered the favorite by requesting his good offices in obtaining the discharge he desired. Then FREDERICK, in person, called upon his General. Even yet ZIETHEN would not yield; and it was only when FREDERICK appealed to his subordinate's patriotism that the wishes—may, necessities—of the King triumphed over the determination of the subject (BLUMENTHAL's "Life of General DE ZIETHEN," i, 8, 37-41, 308-315).

True, every general is not a ZIETHEN, but these facts prove that even a despotic prince cannot do violence to the feelings of an officer he knows to be valuable.

BLUCHER, the principal hero of the German War of Liberation of 1813-14-15, fairly threw up his commission for being passed over, and FREDERICK the Great accepted it without punishment, and yet FREDERICK was one who would have his own way, cost what it might, hit or miss whom it would.

"When your Highness gets armies of your own, you will order them according to your mind; at present, it must be according to mine" (CARLYLE's "Frederick the Great," iv, 156). This, too, to the old DESSAUER (old LEOPOLD), Serene Highness of Anhalt. Does any one imagine that his old General would not have been permitted to resign if he had undertaken to traverse the King's views or asked for a discharge? And yet who will question the honor or patriotism of either of these three examples cited?

Sir JOHN HEPBURN, a noted Scottish officer, threw up his command on the spot after one or two sharp expressions passed between him and the Great GUSTAVUS. While remaining on the field as a spectator, the King asked him to make a necessary and dangerous reconnaissance. HEPBURN did so; but, after accomplishing the duty, he sheathed his sword and said, "Now, sire, I shall never draw it more in 'your behalf.'" Yet GUSTAVUS did not answer or punish his conduct; nor did, nor would, HEPBURN resume his duty, but quitted the Swedish service, although GUSTAVUS "condemned to ask the continuance of his friendship." Resignation was deemed nothing dishonorable nor worthy of punishment in the times of the great Swedish King and Generalissimo, provided there was nothing to be laid to an officer's charge except declining the service. Nothing is more sensitive to a true soldier's honor. There are many instances of generals dying of broken hearts from presumed injustice on the part of their governments: the "amiable" Duke of Feria, "the finest gentleman of that age," in 1633, through the perverseness of a colleague; the subtle ALD-EMAN; the renowned SPINOLA, in 1630; Count CATALANO ALFIERI, the Sardinian General, in 1672 (GALLEGO iii, 99). A score of other instances might be added, but their cases would require too long elucidation to make them clear. "Tink a nigger got no feeling?" is as pertinent on the lips of generals as of the faithful CESAR in "The Spy" of

COOPER—"very delicate" as regards all engagements between man and man. Such citation of examples could be easily augmented. Generous kings and intelligent despots know that in certain cases coerced service is valueless; for if half-hearted performance is dangerous, how much more so if done against conviction?

To encourage a feeling of honor as the mainspring of action among officers has ever been the aim of the great military administrators of Europe, and should be the aim in administering our Army. With the question whether any particular officer acted honorably or not, we have nothing to do. Our only design is to answer the question, Would WELLINGTON, NAPOLEON, or FREDERICK the Great have accepted a resignation offered "during a state of war in general?" We think they would have done just what our Government has done under the circumstances in question, and that for the purpose of cherishing a feeling of honor among their officers.

ANCHOR.

### FOREIGN OFFICERS IN OUR ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—If I had not daily, I might say hourly, experience of the looseness with which about nine persons out of ten see things under their eyes; read whatever comes before their notice; listen to what is told them; and pretend to narrate what they profess to know; I might flare up at the perversions of the language I used in my note to you, August 27, 1864, on the "Foreigner Delusion," by your correspondent S., in your issue September 10, 1864.

S. says:—"Such wholesale aspersions as the letter of 'Professor MAHAN contains, are unjust in the extreme.' Well, what are these wholesale aspersions? My note says:—'Upon the men of all nationalities, who have made themselves part and parcel of ourselves, and are periling life and limb for the honor of their adopted country, be all honor conferred, in every form. I do not class them with the GUROWSKI and CLUSERET *genius*, who are my admiration for the ineffable impudence with which they have constituted themselves our political and military mentors.'"

Is this a wholesale aspersion? Pray then what is a partial one?

Take another instance of the perversions of S. He asks:—"Will Professor MAHAN, when he says that they (European engineers) have nothing superior to show than (to) our defensive works and siege operations, assert that the earthworks and forts which were constructed during this war, and which have answered their purpose, can fairly enter into competition with the large, permanently fortified places on the Continent, such as Posen, Lyons, &c. &c." In the first place, I answer, I said nothing about earthworks; I merely alluded to our permanent defensive works, as those at Newport, constructed by General TOTTEN; those at Boston, constructed by General THAYER; those at New York, constructed by General DELAFIELD; and the one at New London, constructed by General CULUM. Now, I repeat, that for workmanship, material and adaptation to their object, there is nothing on the Continent even equal to them. I further assert that the exposed masonry of the works at Lyons, and the casemated caponiers and towers, so profusely built in Germany, will, upon the first siege they undergo, with thirty-pounder rifled cannon against them, be knocked to pieces like so many card houses.

S., in quoting a part of my words, and perverting their meaning, says, that "He, (Professor M.) further says, that 'when he was at the military school of Metz (in France) (the best in Europe?) he found nothing they had to teach there that he had not well acquired at home.'" This is put in such a manner as to compel the inference, that "foreign officers must be inferior to American officers, simply for the reason that they were not educated at West Point." Well, so much for fact; and so much for the inferences of this very clear-headed, well-meaning, honest-quoting writer. What are the precise words of my note? They are:—"Well, I found nothing they had to teach there, the elements of which I had not well acquired at home, and learned with ease." These are the *ipississima verba* which S. has garbled and drawn his very ingenious and ingenious inference from. I say, in my note, that the school of Metz is "the first military school in Europe," to which S., in his misquotation, has added a query, or? Now I repeat, that, in its teachings, and in its results, as shown by the successes of its pupils as artilleryists and engineers, it is the best in Europe and in the world, as a special school of artilleryists and engineers. I assert that it has stood as a model school, from which all others in Europe have borrowed, as all other nations have borrowed French engineering, whatever they may of late claim, and some of them taking the French ideas of MONTALEMBERT and CARNOT, have translated them into brick and mortar, and called them German systems of fortification. If this, too, is a wholesale aspersion of the particular class of officers, who to draw inferences *à la S.*, were not simply "either corporals or sergeants in some European army," to which S. belongs, he must make the best of it. All I ask is that, when he draws inferences from my statements, he will give the statement ungarbled, and leave inferences to others quite as able, probably, to draw right ones as those he would insinuate.

D. H. MAHAN.

WEST POINT, September 12, 1864.

### FROM THE FLEET OFF GALVESTON.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I suppose an item occasionally from the far Western blockade may be acceptable to you; and though there is not really much to chronicle, our Mobile comrades (of Second division) having absorbed all of the interest and glory, still the Third division of FARRAGUT's fighting fleet has a little to say for itself, and, ere long we trust, will have its story to tell. Seriously, has history ever recorded a more gallant and daring feat than the passage into Mobile Bay of those wooden ships through a "military misery" of torpedoes, obstructions, guns, forts, rams, and a perfect hell of fire? I think not. When iron-clads went down, a heart of oak went through. When the *Tecumseh* gave two rolls and disappeared beneath the waves, the



*Brooklyn*, leading the wooden vessels, had stopped. It was the critical moment ("now or never"). Old Salamander, without a moment's hesitation, took the lead in the old *Hartford* (God bless her!), and passed directly between the two large buoys sustaining the heaviest of the Rebel torpedoes. The officers of the flagship could hear the infernal machines grate against the *Hartford's* keel, and snap, snap, but no explosion. The fleet followed in the wake of their daring leader, and all went safely through. I record this from a letter written to an officer of this division by an officer of the Admiral's staff, who stood alongside the old hero throughout the fight. The men of this division are wild to have a show down here. If FARRAGUT could only have heard the cheers that greeted the reception of his General Order No. 12, he would have no hesitation in trusting the Third division for similar work. But we will see by-and-by, I hope.

Two valuable blockade runners—the *Isabel* and *Carolina*—have been destroyed within the last three months. There is not a great deal of steam blockade running on this coast; but, now that Mobile is closed, we shall probably have some from Havana. The *Matagorda*, *Alice*, and *Susannah* still remain to the Galveston Rebels. The first lies in plain view at this moment off Galveston, with one thousand bales of cotton (only \$800,000) on board. She has been trying to get out for three weeks. She will probably make a final attempt this week, and we hope to catch her, though the nights are very dark and the *Matagorda* quite fast. Brownsville is evacuated by the United States forces, and the Rebels under FORD and SHOALWATER in possession. Almost every one has left Brownsville, and the Rebel newspapers represent the condition of the place as pitiable.

We have the following vessels on this coast—between Vermillion Bay, La., and Rio Grande. They constitute the Third division of the West Gulf Blockading Fleet, and are, at present, under the command of Commander M. B. WOOLSEY, a son of the Commodore of that name:

*Princess Poyai*, Commander WOOLSEY (senior officer); *Poehontas*, Lieutenant-Commander M. P. JONES; *Kineo*, Lieutenant-Commander JOHN WALTERS; *Penobscot*, Lieutenant-Commander A. E. K. BENHAM; *Katahdin*, Lieutenant-Commander JOHN IRWIN; *Cuyaga*, Lieutenant-Commander HENRY WILSON; *Arctostook*, Lieutenant-Commander J. S. SKERRETT; *Sciota*, Lieutenant-Commander JAMES H. GILLIS; *Kanawha*, Lieutenant-Commander B. B. TAYLOR; *Choctaw*, Lieutenant-Commander R. W. MEADE; *Cornubia*, Volunteer Lieutenant-Commanding C. F. BEHN; *Penguin*, Volunteer Lieutenant-Commanding J. R. BEERS; *Arizona*, Acting Master Commanding HOWARD TRIMBETTS; *Gertrude*, Acting Master Commanding H. C. WADE, and the *New London* (alias "Black Devil" when AINER READ had her), Acting Master LYMAN WILLS.

H. M. steam-frigate *Liverpool* (fifty guns), Captain LAMBERT, R. N., is off the Rio Grande. The steam-frigate *Shannon*, Captain JONES, and sloop *Rinaldo*, Commander BOYLE, were recently there. A French corvette (the *Colbert*) is also there, watching that "ubiquitous bandit," JUAN CORTINAS, who seems to be having things quite his own way in Tamaulipas district. The Frenchman is probably disgusted. I hope so, anyhow.

The *Ark*, a small American steamer, owned in New Orleans (by a Secesh firm?), was recently captured by the Rebels near Matamoros. She was probably sent down there to be captured.

Rumors are rife that KIRBY SMITH, with the trans-Mississippi Rebels, has gone to HOOD's assistance. I hope SHERMAN will hold his own. We all hope that the draft will be vigorously enforced, and all "lily-livered gentry" made to defend the country. The Copperheads are now, we hear, appealing to the cowards of the Nation to resist at the polls the interest and honor of the Republic. "Put 'em down!"

The Rebels down here are very gloomy over the Mobile news, and call Colonel ANDERSON, who surrendered Fort Gaines, "the BENEDICT ARNOLD of the South."

OFF GALVESTON, TEXAS, August 25th.  
P. S. AUGUST 26th.—An arrival to-day from the Rio Grande reports that the French troops have occupied the village of Bagdad, at the mouth (south bank) of the Rio Grande, captured the Mexican steamer *Rio Grande*, and are marching on Matamoros. CORTINAS, it is reported, offers to "sell out," provided he can hold his old position under MAXIMILIAN. French vessels of war are on that coast.

#### EXCESSIVE CASUALTIES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—If I correctly apprehend the tendency of General HOOKER's farewell remarks to his late corps, he lays down the proposition that the merits of any body of troops are to be judged by the amount of their losses in battle.

I respectfully submit that this is not correct; and, of course, if it be incorrect, it is against the "policy of the Army" to allow such a statement from an officer of such rank to pass unquestioned.

My experience tends rather to prove that the contrary of this proposition is correct, and I always impressed my belief upon my officers and men.

When your enemy is charging upon you with his bayonets, or sustaining a steady musketry fire upon your line, is it not reasonable to believe that your aim will be less accurate than when his fire ceases and he is in retreat or huddled into a confused mass?

If my theory is correct, the soldier's safety depends, in a great measure, upon his showing a bold front to the enemy, and his greatest danger is in disorder or retreat.

A successful bayonet charge is rarely attended by excessive casualty to the attacking party. F. J. P.

#### CAPTAIN A. R. WALKER.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I respectfully request that you will insert the following resolutions adopted at a meeting of the officers of my regiment yesterday, September 8, 1864, with regard to Captain A. R. WALKER, who was killed by the enemy while faithfully performing his duties in the trenches before Petersburg, on the 6th instant:

Whereas, The inscrutable hand of a Wise Providence has called from among us, by death received at the hands of the enemy, Cap-

tain A. R. WALKER, our beloved comrade, brother and friend; therefore the officers of the 7th U. S. Colored Troops do unanimously

Resolve—  
1st. That this the second loss from among us fills our hearts with a profound sense of grief, and that recognizing as we do in this affliction the dispensation of "One who doeth all things well," we bow submissively to the bereavement.

2d. That in Captain WALKER the regiment has lost an officer and a friend whose place we can never hope to fill—brave without boastfulness, wise without ostentation, full of an inspiring cheerfulness at all times, whatever the danger, a soldier without fear and without reproach, he was an honor to the regiment while living, and though dead leaves an example we would emulate and follow.

3d. That to the bereaved family of our deceased comrade we offer our most earnest sympathies and condolence. Twice stricken within a few months by the cruel hand of war, we can only commit them to the care of that Father who never willingly afflicts his children, rejoicing with them that if fall they must, they fell bravely and earnestly fighting for the cause of human freedom—the noblest cause which ever called men to arms.

4th. That a copy of these Resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and that they be made part of the Regimental Records.

I remain yours, &c.,  
LLEWELLYN F. HASKELL,  
Lieutenant-Colonel commanding 7th U. S. C. T.

#### SENTIMENTS OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

FROM LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, }  
CITY POINT, Va., Aug. 16, 1864. }

Hon. E. B. Washburne:

DEAR SIR:—I state to all citizens who visit me that all we want now to insure an early restoration of the Union is a determined unity of sentiment North.

The Rebels have now in their ranks their last man. The little boys and old men are guarding prisoners, guarding railroad bridges, and forming a good part of their garrisons or entrenched positions. A man lost by them cannot be replaced. They have robbed the cradle and the grave equally to get their present force. Besides what they lose in frequent skirmishes and battles, they are now losing from desertions and other causes at least one regiment per day. With this drain upon them, the end is not far distant, if we will only be true to ourselves. Their only hope now is in a divided North. This might give them reinforcements from Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri, while it would weaken us. With the draft quietly enforced, the enemy would become despondent, and would make but little resistance.

I have no doubt but the enemy are exceedingly anxious to hold out until after the Presidential election. They have many hopes from its effects. They hope a counter-revolution. They hope the election of the peace candidate. In fact, like MACAWBER, they hope for something to "turn up." Our peace friends, if they expect peace from separation, are much mistaken. It would be but the beginning of the war, with thousands of Northern men joining the South because of our disgrace in allowing separation. To have "peace on any terms," the South would demand the restoration of their slaves already freed; they would demand indemnity for losses sustained; and they would demand a treaty which would make the North slave-hunters for the South; they would demand pay for the restoration of every slave escaped to the North.

Yours truly, U. S. GRANT.

FROM MAJOR-GENERAL McCLELLAN.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 8, 1864.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, informing me of my nomination by the Democratic National Convention, recently assembled at Chicago, as their candidate at the next election for President of the United States.

It is unnecessary for me to say to you that this nomination comes to me unsought.

I am happy to know that, when the nomination was made, the record of my public life was kept in view.

The effect of long and varied service in the Army, during war and peace, has been to strengthen and make indelible in my mind and heart the love and reverence for the Union, Constitution, laws and flag of our country, impressed upon me in early youth.

These feelings have thus far guided the course of my life, and must continue to do so to its end.

The existence of more than one government over the region which once owned our flag is incompatible with the peace, the power, and the happiness of the people.

The preservation of our Union was the sole avowed object for which the war was commenced. It should have been conducted for that object only, and in accordance with those principles which I took occasion to declare when in active service.

Thus conducted, the work of reconciliation would have been easy, and we might have reaped the benefits of our many victories on land and sea.

The Union was originally formed by the exercise of a spirit of conciliation and compromise. To restore and preserve it, the same spirit must prevail in our councils and in the hearts of the people.

The reestablishment of the Union in all its integrity is, and must continue to be, the indispensable condition in any settlement. So soon as it is clear, or even probable, that our present adversaries are ready for peace, upon the basis of the Union, we should exhaust all the resources of statesmanship practiced by civilized nations, and taught by the traditions of the American people, consistent with the honor and interests of the country, to secure such peace, reestablish the Union, and guarantee for the future the constitutional rights of every State. The Union is the one condition of peace—we ask no more.

Let me add what I doubt not was, although unexpressed, the sentiment of the Convention, as it is of the people they represent, that when any one State is willing to return to the Union it should be received at once, with a full guarantee of all its constitutional rights.

If a frank, earnest, and persistent effort to obtain these objects should fail, the responsibility for ulterior consequences will fall upon those who remain in arms against the Union. But the Union must be preserved at all hazards.

I could not look in the face of my gallant comrades of the Army and Navy, who have survived so many bloody battles, and tell them that their labors and the sacrifices of so many of our slain and wounded brethren had been in vain

that we had abandoned that Union for which we have so often periled our lives.

A vast majority of our people, whether in the Army and Navy, or at home, would, as I would, hail with unbounded joy the permanent restoration of peace, on the basis of the Union under the Constitution, without the effusion of another drop of blood. But no peace can be permanent without Union.

As in the other subjects presented in the resolutions of the Convention, I need not only say that I should seek, in the Constitution of the United States and the laws framed in accordance therewith, the rule of my duty, and the limitations of executive power; endeavor to restore economy in public expenditure, reestablish the supremacy of law, and by the operation of a more vigorous nationality resume our commanding position among the nations of the earth.

The condition of our finances, the depreciation of the paper money, and the burdens thereby imposed on labor and capital, show the necessity of a return to a sound financial system; while the rights of citizens and the rights of States, and the binding authority of law over President, Army, and people, are subjects of not less vital importance in war than in peace.

Believing that the views here expressed are those of the Convention and the people you represent, I accept the nomination.

I realize the weight of the responsibility to be borne, should the people ratify your choice.

Conscious of my own weakness, I can only seek fervently the guidance of the Ruler of the Universe, and, relying on His all-powerful aid, do my best to restore union and peace to a suffering people, and to establish and guard their liberties and rights.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, and others, Committee.

FROM MAJOR-GENERAL SHERMAN.

ATLANTA, Wednesday, Sept. 7.

On the 25th of August, pursuant to a plan, of which the War Department had been fully advised, I left the Twentieth Corps at the Chattahoochee bridge, and with the balance of the Army, I drew off from the siege, and using some considerable artifice to mislead the enemy, I moved rapidly south, and reached the West Point Railroad near Fairburn on the 27th, and broke up twelve miles of it, when moving east, my right approached the Macon Railroad near Jonesboro', and my left near Rough and Ready.

The enemy attacked the right wing of the Army of the Tennessee, and was completely beaten.

On the 31st, and during the combat, I pushed the left of the centre rapidly to the railroad above, between Rough and Ready and Jonesboro'.

On the 1st of September, we broke up about eight miles of the Macon road, and turned on the enemy at Jonesboro', assaulted him and his lines, and carried them, capturing Brigadier-General GORMAN, and about two thousand prisoners, with eight guns and much plunder. Night alone prevented our capturing all of HARDEE's corps, which escaped south that night.

That same night, Hood, in Atlanta, finding all his railroads broken and in our possession, blew up his ammunition, seven locomotives and eighty cars, and evacuated Atlanta, which, on the next day, September 2d, was occupied by the corps left for that purpose, Major-General SLOCUM commanding, we followed the retreating Rebel army to near Lovejoy's Station, thirty miles south of Atlanta, where, finding him strongly entrenched, I concluded it would not "pay" to assault, as we already had the great object of the campaign, viz.: Atlanta. Accordingly, the Army gradually and leisurely returned to Atlanta, and it is now encamped eight miles south of the city, and to-morrow will move to the camps appointed. I am now writing in Atlanta, so I could not be uneasy in regard to our situation.

We have as the result of this quick, and as I think well-executed movement, 27 guns, over 3,000 prisoners, and have buried over 400 Rebel dead, and left as many wounded; they would not be removed.

The Rebels have lost besides the important city of Atlanta, and stores, at least 500 dead, 2,500 wounded, and 3,000 prisoners, whereas our aggregate loss will not foot 1,500.

If that is not success I don't know what is.

(Signed) SHERMAN, Major-General.

FROM MAJOR-GENERAL WOOL.

I was more than delighted with the views you entertain in regard to the election of McCLELLAN to the Presidency of the United States. You have said truthfully that his "election means the trailing of our flag in the dust before 'its enemies, the entire subserviency of the North to the South';" and you might have added the surrender of the United States to JEFFERSON DAVIS and his Government. That such is the intention, if they succeed in the election of McCLELLAN, of the leaders of this wide-spread conspiracy of peacemakers, there cannot be a shadow of doubt. It extends over the North as well as the South. Its influence is seen and felt in every city, town and hamlet throughout the land, with its headquarters in Canada, stimulated and encouraged by the three Presidential factions in the Republican ranks, which appear to have paralyzed the whole party.

The conspirators have taken advantage of this silence and apathy of the Republicans, who have hitherto professed to be supporters of the war, and have not failed to add to their ranks the weak, the timid and cowardly of the Republican party, as well as of the Democratic party. Within the last two days, however, the Republican have been somewhat roused from their lethargy by the recent successes of Major-General SHERMAN. Nothing, for aught that I can discover, will save the Union and its Government but the successes of GRANT, SHERMAN, FARRAGUT and SHERIDAN.

These successes may rouse the people and preserve our country; but nothing else, from present appearances, will save it from the danger with which it is threatened. The perils of the Union were never greater than at the present moment. The conspirators have secret associations, whose



members are scattered over the land, using every means in their power to alarm and frighten the ignorant and timid. They are also distributed throughout the Armies and Navy of the United States, and exerting all their powers to induce those who have the privilege of voting to cast their votes for McCLELLAN, who is represented to be popular with the rank and file. At a future day I may present facts which will substantiate all I have said in regard to this dangerous conspiracy and their convention and their candidates for the Presidency.

It was not the sword of CÆSAR that destroyed the liberty of Rome, but the demagogues that thronged the forum with souls dead to their country's honor, and spotted with corruption.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant.

(Signed) JOHN E. WOOL.

FROM MAJOR-GENERAL BURNSIDE'S SPEECH AT BROWN UNIVERSITY.

When our Nation was in danger, it became the duty of every citizen to do all in his power to aid the existing authorities in their efforts to stay the danger. By the fulfillment of their duty our Army—I may say our gallant, efficient Army—was created; and no unimportant element of that Army was constituted by the gallant volunteers from this noble State, who were almost the first to go to the capital for its defence; and among them were many of the distinguished graduates of this noble institution, who have performed noble and gallant service in our Army, and many are now performing such service; and I, as one who has been dignified and honored by the title of an honorary graduate of Brown University, beg to thank you for the kind remembrance in which you have held those graduates on this auspicious day.

But, my friends, I may be excused if I say to you that, whilst we should remember the services of these gentlemen, and the estimation in which they are held by the community, we should not forget that a duty devolves upon us which we should be induced to perform from the same motives which induced them to go the field. A duty devolves upon us to support and foster that Army. It should be encouraged. It should be reinforced. It is actuated by principles which have been taught to its prominent members, by this institution and kindred institutions in our country, and it is now essentially composed of a body of men who are determined to do all in their power to reestablish the authority of the Government over every foot of its territory, and to see that all causes of bickering shall be forever eradicated from our social system. In order that they may be able to accomplish this, it devolves upon us to do all in our power to sustain them.

There can be no such thing as laying down our arms, or cessation of hostilities, until the entire authority of this Government is acknowledged by every citizen of our country. Any action of that kind on the part of our people would, my friends, I assure you, result in the overrunning of our border, and a positive, determined demand for indemnity to men who are now raising their hands against the Government which never did them aught but good. There can be no such thing as compromise until the absolute and positive authority of the Government is acknowledged.

Now, my friends, you have put this Army into the field, and placed it under the control and direction of prominent successful leaders. The news of the last few days should convince every true friend to his country that our Western Army is led by as good and true soldiers as ever trod shoe-leather; and who will dare to say that he who is in command of all our Armies is not a gallant, loyal, and truthful soldier? Is there a man within the sound of my voice who doubts the honesty and ability of Lieutenant-General GRANT? Is it not the duty of every loyal citizen of the United States to support him? Would it not be cowardly for us to say that this Rebellion cannot be crushed and the authority of the Government sustained? There is in my mind no question of it.

Our Army is not a mercenary army. It is composed of our own citizens. Every praying man in the Army—and there are a great many more of them than we are apt to imagine—I say, every praying man in our Army, asks of God daily, almost hourly, that peace may be reestablished; but, whilst that desire is uppermost in his heart, no honest, loyal, and true soldier will ever consent to a division of his country.

We can do much here to encourage and reinforce our Armies in the field. They not only want numbers, but they want encouragement, and we should all cease from making discouraging remarks, from writing discouraging letters and using influences which weaken men that we have sent to the field.

I beg that I may be excused for having dwelt so prominently upon this topic.

I will content myself with thanking you for the kind remembrance in which you are pleased to hold the graduates and honorary graduates of your institution who have been and are now in the Army.

FROM MAJOR-GENERAL HOOKER.

Speech at Watertown, N. Y.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—You have come here to rejoice at the success of the Union arms, in which I am ready to join you, heart and hand. My business is fighting, and not speech making; but let me now tell you that the Army of SHERMAN is invincible, and cannot be disheartened. We must treat this Rebellion as a wise parent would a vicious child—he must whip him into subjection—no milder discipline will answer the purpose. Some are crying peace; but there can be no peace as long as a rebel can be found with arms in his hands. Woe be to those who cry peace where there is no peace! This Union must be preserved, and there is no way of preserving it but by the power of our arms—by fighting the conspiracy to death. This Rebellion is tottering now while I speak; it is going down, down, and will soon tumble into ruin. Politicians may talk to you about the cause of the war, but I say, put down the Rebellion, and then if you choose, inquire into the cause of it. But first put down the insurgents—first whip them, and then talk about the cause, if you have nothing else to engage your attention. I believe in treating the

Rebellion as General JACKSON treated the Indians—whip them first and treat with them afterward. The Union cannot be divided, let politicians talk as they may; for if division commences, where are you to end? First, the South would go, then the Pacific States, then New England; and I hear that one notorious politician has advocated that the City of New York should secede from the Empire State. In such a case there would be no end to rebellion. Gentlemen, every interest you have depends on the success of our cause; every dollar you possess is at stake in the preservation of this Union. It will better accord with my feelings to see the limits of our glorious country extended, rather than circumscribed, and we may feel it a national necessity to enlarge our borders at no distant day. This Union, gentlemen, cannot be dissolved as long as the Army have guns to fight with; furnish men and muskets and the Union is secure. Fellow citizens, thanking you for the the honor of your call, and the patriotic spirit you manifest, I bid you a cordial good night.

## ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL

LIEUTENANT W. A. Douglass, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, is in Washington.

It is reported at Little Rock, Arkansas, that the Rebel General Price recently died at Arkadelphia of dysentery.

LIEUTENANT Robert LENOX, Adjutant of Second U. S. Artillery, who has lost an arm in action, is in Washington.

COLONEL T. W. Higginson is at Worcester, Mass., still much out of health, and not likely to return to his regiment.

GENERAL Gillem has been made a Brigadier-General, as a reward for his exploit in killing John Morgan and capturing his staff.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL Paine, commanding the District of Western Kentucky, has been relieved. Brigadier-General Meredith succeeds him.

LIEUTENANT C. H. Lester, Second U. S. Cavalry, has been ordered to report to Colonel Brown at Baltimore, Md., for mustering and disbursing duty.

LIEUTENANT Thomas Ward, First U. S. Artillery, is ordered to report to Captain R. J. Dodge, Harrisburgh, Penn., for mustering and disbursing duty.

The order of the War Department allowing men of three years' organizations who desire to reenlist in the same regiment a bounty of \$402, has been rescinded.

COLONEL W. W. McKim, recently appointed to the position of U. S. Quartermaster of the Department of the Cumberland, left on Sunday for his new position.

CAPTAIN Frederick Stafford, 139th New York Volunteers, and Second Lieutenant Claud Stelges, 4th U. S. Artillery, have been dismissed the service for drunkenness.

COLONEL Thomas Bailey, commanding the 9th U. S. Colored Troops, under General Foster, has been acquitted of the charge of neglect of duty, and released from arrest.

LIEUTENANT Thomas Poynton Jones, of the Ordnance Department of the United States Navy, has received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Brown University.

FIRST Lieutenant H. C. Hathaway, Twelfth New York Volunteer Cavalry, has been appointed Acting Aide-de-Camp upon the staff of Brigadier-General I. N. Palmer, commanding District of North Carolina.

MAJOR John Connery, of the One Hundred and Seventieth New York Volunteers, who was severely wounded during the recent contest at Deep Bottom, has died at Washington, from the effects of his injuries.

THE Special Order from the Adjutant-General's office dismissing Major Henry M. Alles, Seventy-fourth New York Volunteers, has been revoked upon the report of a board of officers, and he is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to date March 21, 1864.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL Egan arrived at the front on the 9th, having almost entirely recovered from the severe wound he received on the 22d of June, in front of Petersburg, having on that occasion won the promotion he so well deserved. He will have a command in the Second corps.

THE following officers have been dismissed the service:—FIRST Lieutenant Richard F. Tighe, company G, Seventy-third Regiment New York Volunteers, with loss of all pay and allowances now due, or that may become due; FIRST Lieutenant W. A. Boyce, company E, Fifty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteers.

SECOND Lieutenant Daniel F. Snyder, company B, Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Second Lieutenant Samuel W. Shindler, company I, Ninety-fifth New York Volunteers, have been dishonorably discharged the service, the latter to forfeit to the United States the sum of two months' pay proper, and now due him.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL Patrick, Provost-Marshal of the Army of the Potomac, was on the 10th presented with a beautiful sword, sash, spurs and shoulder straps, by the enlisted men of the 20th New York, whose original term of enlistment has expired, and those not re-enlisted are going home. General P. made a very appropriate speech on the occasion.

THE following officers have been dismissed the service by order of the President:—CAPTAIN William M. Boyer, Fiftieth New York Cavalry; S. H. Webb, Commissary; Lieutenant Thomas Hynes, First United States Infantry; Captain E. W. Minnie, Seventy-seventh New York Volunteers; Lieutenant James O'Connell, One Hundred and Seventieth New York Volunteers.

SURGEON Richard S. Satterlee, Medical Purveyor, U. S. A., who has been stationed at New York since the war, has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General. This honor has been bestowed, as is officially stated, "for diligent care and attention in procuring proper Army supplies, as Medical Purveyor, and for economy and fidelity in the disbursement of large sums of money."

By command of Major-General Ord, Captain Frederick Stafford, 139th New York Volunteers, for being drunk on picket in front of the enemy, is dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, subject to the approval of the President; 2d Lieutenant Claud Stelges, 4th United States

Artillery, for being grossly intoxicated while in command of his battery, is dishonorably dismissed, subject to the approval of the President.

COLONEL Charles P. Stone has been assigned to the command of the First brigade, Second division, of the Fifth corps. His staff is announced as follows:—Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieutenant William J. Broatch, Tenth United States Infantry; Inspector General, Lieutenant August Thieman, Twelfth United States Infantry; Aides-de-Camp, Lieutenant Geo. F. Adams, Seventeenth United States Infantry; Lieutenant Dan Hazard, Eleventh United States Infantry.

THE following officers are announced on the staff of Major-General F. J. Herron, commanding District of Baton Rouge and Port Hudson:—Major William Hyde Clark, Chief of Staff; Captain William H. Clapp, Assistant-Adjutant-General; Captain N. M. Hubbard, Aide-de-Camp; Captain Charles E. Stevens, Aide-de-Camp; Captain L. B. Morey, Acting-Assistant-Inspector-General; Captain John L. Routt, Chief Assistant-Quartermaster; Captain E. E. Shelton, Chief Commissary of Subsistence; Surgeon L. F. Humeston, Surgeon-in-Chief.

LIEUTENANT-Commander Williams, late of the United States steamer *Powhatan*, who, with others of the naval service, was captured a year since in the boat attack upon Fort Sumter, came North a few days ago upon a forty-five days' parole from Mr. Mallory, Secretary of the Navy of the Southern Confederacy, to effect an exchange of himself and thirteen other naval officers captured at the same time. The exchange has been effected, and Commander Williams remains North. The others are expected to return within a few days, in exchange for a like number about to be sent South. The parole and exchange were made upon the suggestion and request of Secretary Mallory.

AMONG the recent commissions issued by the Governor of Massachusetts are the following of field officers: Lieutenant Colonel Edmund Rice to be Colonel of the 19th Regiment; Major Morcena Dunn of Boston, to be Lieutenant Colonel; Captain William L. Palmer to be Major; Lieutenant Colonel Charles L. Pierson to be Colonel of the 29th regiment; Captain John P. A. Allen of New Bedford (6th Unattached Company Heavy Artillery), to be Major 1st Battalion; Captain George S. Worcester of Boston (7th Unattached Company Heavy Artillery), to be Major 2d Battalion; Captain Lyman B. Whiton of Hingham (3d Unattached Company Heavy Artillery), to be Major 3d Battalion, all of the 3d regiment Heavy Artillery Acting Volunteers.

THE following Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons and Chaplains were delivered by Major John F. Lay, Acting Assistant and Inspector General Rebel Army, to Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart L. Woodford of Major-General Foster's staff, September 3, 1864, and declared duly exchanged:—Surgeons P. H. Baithache, 14th Illinois Cavalry; H. Brown, 1st Kentucky Cavalry; S. L. Burdett, 4th Kentucky Infantry; H. T. Pierson, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry; P. E. Sickles, 10th United States Cavalry; J. F. Laggart, 4th Indiana Cavalry; L. D. Waterman, 8th Indiana Cavalry; A. N. Weir, 6th Indiana Cavalry; J. M. Wishard, 5th Indiana Cavalry. Assistant Surgeons H. B. Bates, 1st Massachusetts Cavalry; A. Billhart 37th Ohio Infantry; J. J. H. Crossman, 10th Ohio Cavalry; J. C. Dixon, 9th Minnesota Infantry; J. T. Finley, 2d Kentucky Cavalry; H. D. Garrison, 4th Indiana Cavalry; J. M. Gray, 8th Indiana Cavalry; L. A. Grimes, 32d Ohio Infantry; E. B. Hale, 4th Tennessee Cavalry; J. L. Kranter, 2d New Jersey Cavalry; H. B. Noble, 2d Ohio Cavalry; W. H. Piersons, United States Navy; C. G. Robertson 8th Michigan Cavalry; G. H. Russell, 5th Indiana Cavalry; W. V. Rutledge, 2d Indiana Cavalry; L. M. Sacket, 93d Indiana Infantry; F. Shell, 6th Indiana Cavalry; S. D. Tobey, 8th Michigan Cavalry; J. T. Walton, 103d Pennsylvania Infantry; Z. A. White, 1st West Virginia Cavalry; G. A. Wilson, 14th Illinois Cavalry; M. H. Young, 4th Kentucky Mounted Infantry; C. J. Walton, 21st Kentucky Infantry; J. R. Harrington, 18th Connecticut Infantry; J. McCurdy, United States Volunteers; Chaplains S. G. Clark, 10th Ohio Cavalry, and C. Humphreys, 2d Massachusetts Cavalry; Hospital Steward H. Bird, 8th Ohio Cavalry.

TO APPLICANTS FOR PENSIONS.—The Commissioner of Pensions has issued a circular ordering that the biennial examination of pensioners shall be made only by a military surgeon, or one appointed for the purpose. The examinations by other surgeons will be invalid unless the examination by those designated for the purpose is impracticable. Fees to unappointed surgeons will not be refunded; but those to appointed surgeons will. When applications are filed more than three years after the death or discharge of the person on whose account the application is made, the pension, if allowed, will commence at the date of the filing of the last paper. Claims filed before July 4, 1864, must be prosecuted to a final issue five years from the date of the filing. The re-marriage of a widow cancels all claim for a pension. Examinations made by Government officers, when ordered, will be subject to a board of three appointed surgeons whose decision shall be final. In the case of persons wounded in the service, though not enlisted, and the widows or dependents of those killed, are entitled to the benefit of the act of July 14, 1862. Proof of such person's service must be furnished by a commissioned officer under whom he served. When this is impracticable, the affidavits of two enlisted men will be taken. When an applicant entitled to an invalid pension dies pending his claim, leaving a dependent or a widow entitled to a pension, such pension will commence at the date at which the invalid's pension would have commenced if allowed. Evidence of the muster in of the soldier will be required, but there must be record evidence of service. Claim agents are only allowed ten dollars for presenting any claim. They are not allowed any per centage on the claim. To establish the marriage of a colored soldier's widow evidence of the habitual recognition of the marriage relation between the parties for two years preceding the soldier's enlistment must be furnished by two credible witnesses. The widows or children claiming the benefit of this provision must be free persons. The forms heretofore published for applications under the act of July 14, 1862, may be used with slight modifications by applicants for the special benefits of this supplementary act.



## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

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The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

## U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1864.

Bound volumes of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for 1863-4, Volume 1, are for sale at this office. Price \$6. Covers will be furnished, as soon as ready, to subscribers wishing to bind. Price \$1.

## AN ARMISTICE.

ONE thing let us keep in mind. Every proposition for an armistice at this moment betwixt North and South rests upon the assumption that the people of both sections consider the times mature for an armistice. The very worthy persons who beg a respite from the pitiless horrors of war, have jumped at this conclusion; as have also those unworthy characters who desire to sell their country and their honor for instant personal comfort and enjoyment. There is nowhere evidence that this assumption has a basis of fact.

In three different shapes, the peace question has thrust itself upon the consideration of the Nation. First, in the mission of Colonel JAQUES and Mr. GILMORE to Richmond, and the story the missionaries brought to their countrymen. Secondly, in Mr. GREELEY's negotiations at Niagara. Thirdly, in the politics of the day, increasing in vehemence, now that the PRESIDENT's quadriennium is hastily running out, and a national election approaches. In matters of import so vital as this one of Peace, it is wise for the Government neither to quench nor foment public sentiment, but to inform it, watch it, and, when the national impulse is defined and strong, to obey it. For the Government is of the people, and only its representative. The people always indirectly, and, at the end of each fourth year, formally and distinctly advises the Government of its will, publishing its latest instructions on every Presidential ballot. One such quadriennial epoch is at hand, and its decision is final; for, unlike President DAVIS, the North believes in majorities.

We must listen, also, attentively to the popular voice, because this is a war of the people—no contest springing from the petty jealousies of court beauties, or the enmities, offences or personal ambition of minister or sovereign. Cruel and relentless as it is, this civil war, this bloody strife between brethren, so far as the North is concerned, is waged at the will of the people. That will has remained hitherto strong and inflexible. Should it change, the war is over.

But it does not enter our belief as a possibility, that there can be an immediate cessation of hostilities. Neither North nor South has ever yet called for one, nor desired one, except as it were crowned with the triumph of the cause contended for. Whether we read Mr. GILMORE's report of his interview with President DAVIS, or Mr. BENJAMIN's reply to Mr. GILMORE, or Mr. GILMORE's rejoinder to Mr. BENJAMIN, nothing is clear except the determination of the Confederate government to fight for disunion. The proposition of Mr. GILMORE to put the great question to the votes of North or South—and to "let LEE and GRANT, meanwhile, agree to an armistice," was scouted by Mr. DAVIS as "altogether impracticable." He said "the North was mad and blind; it would not let us govern ourselves; and so the war came, and now it must go on till the last man of this generation falls in his tracks, and his children seize his musket and fight his battles. We are not fighting

"for slavery. We are fighting for independence—and that or extermination we will have." Once more he said, "We will govern ourselves. We will do it if we have to see every Southern plantation sacked and every Southern city in flames." No man can fail to see the logic of Mr. GILMORE's answer to Judge OULD's inquiry upon the result of the interview—"Nothing but war—war to the knife."

Mr. DAVIS' views were echoed and applauded by the Southern journals. Doubtless they were sincerely expressed, for it would be almost as great a treachery in him now to desert the cause of the Confederate States, as it was before to abandon the Union. If any pertinacity in evil were required by a leader of the secession school, it was furnished by his new rôle as leader of a Rebellion, with whom it is, in one sense, almost a duty to die with the harness on. It better befits the CATILINE of a conspiracy to fall at the head of his legions than to trade them back to their loyalty for the price of peace. Possibly, indeed, Mr. DAVIS' words, in his colloquy with Mr. GILMORE, may have been selected with some ulterior view to promote desires of peace at the North and intervention in Europe. And, without regarding the question who came off best in the encounter of wits, the *soi-disant* PRESIDENT, it must be confessed, put his cause and his prospects in the most alluring of lights. But we need not resort to this hypothesis. Their position, their history, and the innermost feelings of their hearts, all urge the leaders of the Rebellion to a single alternative—disunion or destruction.

One way out of this conclusion—that, however we may scheme, the South, at least, is resolved on war, alone remains. Does Mr. DAVIS echo the sentiments of his people? On this point there is the widest diversity of opinion at the North. But, in truth, the actual fact, whatever it be, makes very little difference just now to the question of peace or war. With the iron rule of the Confederate government, displayed, for example, in its remorseless conscriptions of men and its seizure of subsistence and material of war, and with the conversion of the whole South into a military people, into one great army—it is no longer a question what do the men in the ranks think, but what do their officers?—no longer what do Mr. DAVIS' clerks desire, but what does his cabinet? Admit that the whole South agrees with its President, and the lurid sign of the times is war. Prove that a fraction of the people longs for peace in the Union, and still must there be war, till the military power of the Southern rulers is shattered, and their great armies dissolved.

The President, with his Cabinet, and the Congress of the United States have often and unmistakably published their determination to rest the cause of the Nation on the sword alone. In the conference at Niagara, it is true, none of the participants had authority to announce any terms on which negotiations should proceed, still less to enforce any conclusions or agreements they might establish in behalf of North and South; and, accordingly, the sentiments of neither Mr. GREELEY, nor Mr. SANDERS and his friends, were at all representative of those of their respective Governments. As to the Southern gentlemen, indeed, it does not appear that they intended to make peace, and certainly they did not expect to. An unbiased spectator might suppose their object to be only to sound the loyalty and tenacity of the North, to examine its resources, to cross-question its leading citizens, to manipulate the Presidential election, or, under a safeguard to Washington, to examine for themselves the condition and sentiment of the capital. But Mr. LINCOLN gave importance to the conference by instructing it what in his view at that moment were the antecedent requisites of peace. To some, his letter may have seemed rather after the manner of the public debater, who retorts with a speedy quietus on every idle call from his audience. And such seems to have been the effect of his missive to the Niagara synod. To some, it would not appear like the deliberate and politic utterance of the ruler of a great people, who, intent and thoughtful, while men of less responsibility talk briskly and flippantly of grave affairs, only speaks when it is necessary to speak, and always means more than he says. But, whatever construction be put upon his letter, the PRESIDENT announced to Mr. SANDERS that the policy of his Administration was "war to the hilt," quite as clearly as Mr. DAVIS put the same fact in behalf of his Government to Mr. GILMORE. The Richmond

Commissioners and the Niagara Commissioners, both of whom were in reach of an armistice, came off equally with a flea in the ear.

With such views, therefore, on the part of the two Governments which wield the great armies now struggling in the death-grasp in the field, and controlling the men and means wherewith to replenish their armies, it is idle to think of a cessation of hostilities. It is thoroughly impracticable, indeed. At present, our Government would be criminal to listen to the heated utterances of a caucus here and a convention there, and throw up the war policy to which not only reason, consistency, and its own honor and that of the Nation, but to which the command of the people, never yet countermanded by authority, summon it. That countermand could come at soonest two months hence, and meanwhile the Rebellion might totter to its pedestal, under well-directed and manly blows. Feeling the National pulse always and circumspetly, yet the first principles of self-respect and self-preservation underly all government, reinforced now by the presence of perilous war, demand a vigorous policy. To have its hands tied by the schemes of political demagogues would be fatal.

So far as can be judged of the national sentiment from its political ebullitions, it is overwhelmingly for waging war to-day, to-morrow, and always, until the Union is restored. A Chicago platform has indeed called upon the people to decide within sixty days whether the Government shall make peace or war. But no candidate regards that question as fit to be put. No Presidential candidate ventures to hazard his chances on any declaration, except that he is for war till the Rebellion has utterly and forever fallen. A candidate with the odor of armistice, or truce, or cessation of hostilities about him, with the field of war as it looks to-day, puts himself effectively on the retired list. We sincerely believe the people ask no exit from this war, with all its horrors, save in the triumph of the Union, the integrity of the Government, and the preservation of the national honor. If, a few weeks ago, the aspect of the war created a general despondency, upon which demagogues hoped to play—construing it into disaffection and disloyalty—victory has changed all that. And as to the gallant, ever-faithful Army and Navy—loyal when disloyalty is most rampant, hopeful even when all others despair, the Army and Navy in whom our confidence rests—they are true to the memory of their fallen comrades, and the cause for which they died. In some respects, the Army is better fitted than others to appreciate the disaster which an armistice would bring upon us, as well as to judge of the really favorable prospects of our cause. We believe the Army, as a whole, scorns the idea of a truce with treason.

In all this, we have spoken only of the practicability of an armistice, regarding the sentiments of the Southern Government, of the Northern Government, and of the people of the North. To its feasibility, to the damage it would work, and the confusion into which it would throw the campaign, we do not now refer. Nor do we speak as it deserves of the great cause which should teach us to reject peace even though it were practicable or feasible, except the cause shall be triumphant. It is the day of platforms, and we give ours with the rest. The Union first; Peace next; War last; Separation never.

AFTER the triple victory at Atlanta, in Mobile Bay, and on the Weldon Road—for despite the serious drawbacks attending its conquest, the possession of the railroad is a triumph—the field of war is less active than a week ago. Even now, however, the campaign at Mobile is not definitely at an end, and new exploits for the Navy are indistinctly bruited, not only at Mobile but at other points on the Southwestern coast. At Atlanta, as was intimated last week, the contest is awhile intermitted. To our great satisfaction, SHERMAN has retired to Atlanta. It would have been well, but not judicious, to have pushed the enemy at Lovejoy's. The recuperation of the gallant Western Army, the repossession of the line of supply, and the planning and preparation of a new campaign were the need of the hour; and none weighed the necessities and the possibilities of the campaign so accurately as SHERMAN. In his hands we may confidently leave the affairs of Georgia.

In Virginia, too, preparations for another grand struggle with the enemy are obviously going on. Gen-



eral GRANT having issued a proclamation of protection and safe conduct to deserters, the enemy endeavors to checkmate this move by a similar one of his own. But whatever the respective merit of the two paper manifestoes, the proportion of deserters is greatly in our favor. And, besides, while almost daily some 100-days' or 3-years' regiment carries home under its riddled battle-flag the fragment that remains of it, after its term of honorable service is done, there is incontestable evidence that troops arrive daily at the front in much larger numbers. The skeleton regiments formerly mustering at roll-call 30, 50 or 100 men, and commanded by a lieutenant or captain, are gradually getting up beyond the proportions of a platoon or company. Recruits and convalescents are pouring in, and the longer the great action is delayed, the better our men are prepared. No one can reflect without concern on the result of the next step in the campaign. Whether it be inaugurated by the enemy or ourselves, it is likely to carry with it portentous results. We know that the Lieutenant-General believes he has the enemy in his grasp. We do not speak from idle rumors, or from conjecture founded on speculations upon his movements. Whatever momentary dash of despondency may have crossed him once, has gone.

This, then, is not the time for peace, but it may be, not many months hence, if during their lapse, the Nation bring strong arms and undivided hearts to the intermediate task, reviving once more the patriotism which illuminated the early days of the war. The military power of the Rebellion is by no means exhausted yet, but it will soon be seen that the process of exhaustion is begun.

#### JONESBORO' AND CHICKAMAUGA.

"ATLANTA is ours, and fairly won," wrote General SHERMAN. Thus was rounded into completion another of the great campaigns which will make the South-western States classic ground to the military student, for centuries to come. This last campaign of our Western Armies is so glorious, alike to the commander and to the troops, that if Americans were not, as a people, confirmed lovers of peace and haters of war, we should never cease to boast of it. The victorious march from Chattanooga to Atlanta was a military operation whose successful close would have turned the heads of the French, and revived in them hopes of universal conquest and dominion. It was made through a country presenting prodigious natural obstacles, sufficient to deter a general of average qualities, and these natural defences the enemy had strengthened by a series of remarkable works, thrown up probably last winter, before each of which some generals would have paused to lay siege. But the dauntless steadiness, the rare soldierly qualities of our Northern troops, utilized by a commander whose capacity is equal to any occasion, sufficed to overcome every difficulty.

The campaign of SHERMAN against Atlanta, had much in common with that of ROSECRANS against Chattanooga. Both generals led their forces through and over a mountainous, difficult country; and if SHERMAN found JOHNSTON better prepared to dispute his advance behind earthworks, ROSECRANS, having to leave entirely the line of railroad, had probably greater difficulties and hazards to encounter in transporting his supplies. Both generals, by well executed marches upon their opponent's flank, forced him to fall back into the stronghold which formed the objective point of the campaign.

Nor does the likeness cease here. As ROSECRANS marched past Chattanooga, his objective point, and fought the battle of Chickamauga, in order to secure Chattanooga, so SHERMAN, with admirable daring, drew his whole Army, except SLOCUM's division, south of Atlanta, and fought the battle of Jonesboro', to secure the possession of Atlanta.

Fortunately, HOOD was thoroughly beaten, and SHERMAN has the immense advantage of resting a victorious army in Atlanta, while ROSECRANS, compelled to fight forces numerically greatly superior, had to fall back into Chattanooga with an army which had been too severely handled to be fit for fighting until reinforced, re-supplied with guns and material, and thoroughly re-formed.

Partly, this was due to the manner of BRAGG's retreat before ROSECRANS. The wily Rebel general brought his army off intact; he did not attempt to fight his opponent, until he had been so largely reinforced by the arrival of LONGSTREET's whole corps from Virginia, that he felt himself ROSECRANS'

superior in strength. Then he made a stand, and compelled our general to fight—and to fight at once, while our Army was still weary from long and difficult marches, and ill-supplied. This was one of the inevitable chances of the movement upon Chattanooga, and General ROSECRANS accepted it with the courage of a brave and skillful commander.

SHERMAN had harder work to do; but the losses of the enemy by his stubborn resistance, and particularly the results of the two attacks which HOOD was rash enough to venture upon, were morally and numerically advantageous to our general, who was thus able, by the fault of his antagonist, to divide his task, so to speak, and at Jonesboro' gave the final blow to a foe he had already beaten a dozen times before.

Moreover, to the gallant Army of the Potomac is due some credit for the success of the Western campaign. GRANT's vigorous and watchful pressure of LEE at Richmond, as well as the severe losses he inflicted upon LEE during the campaign from the Wilderness to the James, disabled the Rebel general from sending reinforcements to HOOD, as he did last year to BRAGG. The battle of Gettysburg, while it is justly ranked as a great victory, yet closed the active campaign in the East; and LEE seeing that MEADE had to detach ten or fifteen thousand men to the North, to repress draft riots, and finding him indisposed to risk anything with the remainder, at once dispatched LONGSTREET to BRAGG. GRANT has not permitted this to happen in the present campaign, and if the gallant Army before Petersburg has not accomplished yet all it hoped, it has the satisfaction of knowing that its labors and battles have helped the result in the West.

The advantage of SHERMAN's position over that of ROSECRANS' last year, is great. SHERMAN's Army is intact, firm as ever; it has the prestige of a final and conclusive victory over the foe; it has lost no guns or material; it needs only rest, new shoes, fresh supplies, a few weeks of careless ease, to be once more ready for the field.

WE made the brief announcement last week, that Brigadier-General CULLUM had been ordered to West Point, to relieve Brigadier-General TOWER, as Superintendent of the Military Academy. The latter gentleman, it was well known, had but a few weeks previously been assigned to the position from which he was relieved, and it was very evident that some unusual circumstances had occurred to procure the hasty change which was made. We, however, forbore adding anything to the mere statement of the transfer of officers, awaiting the further development of the causes of the action of the Secretary of War. These causes, as now explained to us, are as follows:—General TOWER had convened a court-martial to try one of the cadets on certain charges, assigning Lieutenant C. C. PARSONS, of the Fourth Artillery, one of the corps of instruction of the Academy, as Judge-Advocate. The Secretary of War, learning these facts, ordered a suspension of the trial; exactly on what grounds we are not informed. General TOWER, after examining the authority on the subject, deemed it proper to disregard the Secretary's order, as issued in opposition to law and precedent; and the trial proceeded. Thereupon Mr. STANTON promptly relieved him of the superintendency, and General CULLUM was sent to the Point. We understand that at the same time, Lieutenant PARSONS was dismissed the service.

This statement of facts, we give as it comes to us, and must delay any expression of opinion on the merits of the case, until we have fuller and more authentic particulars. It is not necessary to say that General TOWER is an officer of untarnished reputation, and that Lieutenant PARSONS bears a high character for professional attainments, and is a thorough officer and gentleman. His dismissal from the service will strike every one who knows him with the greatest surprise.

OUR latest advices from General SHERMAN report his Army as "concentrated at Atlanta; his troops in position and well." The Rebel General WHEELER has meanwhile been effectually checked in his attempts to interrupt our communications—unofficial dispatches reporting him retreating toward the Tennessee before General ROUSSEAU, who has concentrated the forces of Generals STEEDMAN and GRANGER with his own

command. We have no further particulars of the battle of Jonesboro', except such as come through the Rebel press. These bear unwilling testimony to the complete manner in which General HOOD was outgeneralled, as well as out-fought, by General SHERMAN. General JOHNSTON is reported to be at Macon, where he has been for some time engaged in perfecting the fortifications of the place. The enemy find such consolation as they may for the loss of Atlanta, in the reflection that Macon is equally well fortified, while less exposed to flank movements, and in much better position for the defence of the Georgia Railroads. Such shallow pretexts ill conceal the dread and anxiety with which the news of the capture of Atlanta has been received at the South.

In a dispatch to Major-General DIX, dated September 14, the Secretary of War announces that the draft is ordered to commence in all the States and districts where the quota is not filled by volunteers, on Monday, September 19th, and will go on until completed. Mr. STANTON accompanies this announcement with dispatches from Generals GRANT and SHERMAN, in which the importance of recruiting the Armies immediately, is set forth in forcible language. General GRANT says:—"Prompt action in filling our Armies will have more effect upon the enemy than a victory over them. They profess to believe, and make their men believe, there is such a party North in favor of recognizing Southern independence, that the draft cannot be enforced. Let them be undeceived."

THE young man who disgraced himself by running away with BELLE BOYD, as she is called, cannot in any sense be regarded as a representative of our Navy. Having had some little experience on merchantmen, he was appointed in our Navy, and at the time of his desertion he bore the rank of Acting Ensign. During his service at sea he distinguished himself chiefly by writing letters to a New York daily newspaper. Being a weak-minded fellow, he was easily led into dishonor by the woman he had under his charge.

It is not necessary for us to call the attention of every reader interested in naval affairs to the report of Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT, which is published elsewhere in this week's issue of the JOURNAL. It gives a concise account of the glorious affair in Mobile Bay, and does credit to the head and heart of the gallant old Admiral.

THE London Times says:—"The news from America, though indecisive, continues to be most interesting. The vigor with which this year's campaign has been conducted appears to spread like a conflagration over the vast theatre of operations, and the struggle is sustained beyond precedent at each point of interest. Astonishing as it is, it seems that General Grant's efforts are not yet exhausted. No number of reverses seems sufficient to check this pertinacious General. It was but a few days ago that we heard of a repulse so disastrous that a court of inquiry was immediately appointed to investigate its causes; yet the present mail informs us that a new and difficult operation has already been commenced."

At the present time there are about 7,000 Rebel prisoners confined in the prisoner's camp at Point Lookout, Md., two thousand of whom are in the hospitals. They are all privates, but represent every branch of arm in the Confederate service. The camp is in excellent condition, and the prisoners are well provided for, their rations being composed of bread, corn meal, beef, bacon, beans, hominy, rice, sugar, coffee or tea, salt, molasses, potatoes, &c. These prisoners realize quite a revenue from the manufacture of fancy fans, bone rings, and horse-hair watch chains, which they dispose of to sutlers and visitors to camp. One hundred men are detailed each day for duty on the wharf, to load and unload vessels, and every morning these working gangs bring down from the camp large quantities of trinkets, which they sell and trade to the boatmen.

THE Princess Charles of Prussia, who was at the baths of Landeck, in Schleswig, entertained all the men wounded at Duppel who were at the place. At the entertainment each private soldier found under his dinner napkin a one thaler piece, and each sergeant a ducat. After dinner half a dozen cigars were served to each guest, and the men were invited to smoke there and then by the Princess, who assured them that she should feel no inconvenience. Her Royal Highness took her leave after a stay of two hours, promising to mention the names of the more distinguished of the men to Prince Charles, her consort.



## SAILING OF THE SECOND ITALIAN IRON-CLAD.

THE royal Italian iron-clad frigate *Re Don Luigi di Portogallo* sailed from New York for Genoa on Monday of this week. A party of gentlemen, representing the naval, mechanical, literary, and other professions, at the invitation of her distinguished builder, Mr. W. H. WEBB, accompanied her to Sandy Hook. It is well known that the *Portogallo* is the mate to the *Re d'Italia*, which lately passed from Mr. WEBB's hands, and made an unusually successful passage to Italy. She has all the merits of the sister frigate. She is honestly and stanchly built, rides the sea gracefully, shows lines, and contains engines which assure a high rate of speed, and in every respect she does credit to the reputation of her American builder. It certainly is occasion for National pride that, amid the vast hostile preparations of so great a war as that we are now waging, we have surplus energy sufficient to enable us to assist in forming the new navy of a friendly Power.

On her official trip, a few days since, the *Portogallo* averaged the rate of thirteen knots per hour under an easy pressure of steam. She minds her helm with a readiness unsurpassed, turning round in less than four and a half minutes. Captain C. C. COMSTOCK, son of Captain JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, goes out in the frigate to represent the interests of Mr. WEBB, and on his behalf to turn the ship over to the Italian Government. Chief Engineer ROBERT ROBERTSON also goes out to represent Mr. WEBB in the engine department. He went out in the *Re d'Italia*. A well-known ex-chief engineer of the United States Navy goes out for the Morgan Iron Works, and will remain with the vessel for six months after her arrival there. The frigate is under command of Conte DE VIRX, a gentlemanly and accomplished officer. He hopes to bring his ship into Genoa in about twenty days from the day of sailing. From that port we shall receive official statements of her performance.

The party of gentlemen who accompanied the departing vessel to the Hook left her shortly before sunset, and, returning to the tug which had conveyed them to the *Portogallo's* anchorage, they gave the ship and her company three hearty cheers, and received a similar farewell. On the way back to port a fine repast provided by Mr. WEBB was eaten, and, this over, remarks were made by Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS, who presided, by Mr. WEBB, Mr. GEORGE W. BLUNT, Captain COMSTOCK, Captain EZRA NYE, Mr. HIRAM BARNEY, Mr. JOHN SWINTON, and others.

## A NEW SUBMARINE BOAT.

THE *Herald* of the 9th speaks of a new torpedo boat recently invented by Chief Engineer Wood, U. S. N. This vessel is designed to explode a torpedo in contact with a ship's bottom, and is an entirely new conception. The following description of the vessel is taken from the *Herald* reporter's account:

She is a wooden vessel, seventy-five feet in length, twenty feet beam, and seven feet depth of hold. She is built in the most substantial manner, with heavy beams supported by hanging knees, securely bolted and fastened. The deck is crowned about two feet fore and aft, and about as much athwartships, and this will be covered with a thickness of iron armor sufficiently strong to make it shot and shell proof.

The vessel will sit very low in the water under any circumstances; but when not actively employed she will float some twenty odd inches above the surface; but when approaching a vessel to destroy her or engage in blowing up obstructions, only the crown of her deck will be above water. There are but three objects above the decks—viz: pilot-house, smoke-stack and ventilator. These only show a few inches at the most. These articles are perfectly shot-proof, and their openings are protected in the most secure manner.

The novelty of the affair is not seen until a visit is made below the deck. Away aft is placed the engine, with a cylinder of eighteen inches in diameter, and eighteen inches stroke of piston. This engine works a screw of a size capable of forcing the vessel through the water at the rate of say twelve miles per hour. Next comes the boiler which furnishes steam for the main engine as well as for the auxiliary engines, which work the submerging pumps, and the mechanism by which the torpedo arm places the torpedo beneath the ship. Everything connected with these machines is of the most simple and durable kind, and not at all liable to get out of order. Forward of the boiler is the steering wheel, located beneath the pilot-house, and then comes the torpedo machine. It must not be expected of us to explain in detail how this machine works.

## EXPERIMENTS WITH NAVAL SIGNALS.

SOME interesting experiments in naval signalling have recently been conducted under the auspices of the British Lords of the Admiralty with perfect success. The means employed are principally the electric and lime lights. The entire system of transmitting the signals by day and by night is available under all circumstances, and is expressed by jets of steam, revolving shutters, a collapsing cone or disc by day; by one bright light by night, and by a fog horn or steam whistle in a fog. With these means the following results have already been obtained:—

1. Perfect communication by day has been established between St. Catherine's Down, Isle of Wight, and her Majesty's steamer *Pigmy*, with the shutters and jets of steam, the *Pigmy* being sixteen miles off at sea, at the rate of two signals in three minutes, including the transmission of the signals from St. Catherine's to the semaphore tower at Portsmouth, an additional 16 miles.

2. Perfect communication by night between the same points, at a seaward distance of 30 miles by the electric light, and a seaward distance of 22 miles with the lime light, at the average rate of one signal per minute, the weather being ordinarily clear.

2. Fog signals by sound with common ships' fog horns, at a distance of three to four miles, at the same rate of speed. On the night of the 18th inst. 200 signals were sent between Portsmouth and St. Catherine's Down in one hour.

The new code may be said to be based upon the Morse telegraph; the short and long dashes in the printing of

which are represented by Captain BOLTON and Commander COLOMB, to whom the British nation is indebted for the development of the system, by the time the jets of steam, cone, or disc, or shutters, are exhibited by day; the time the light is flashed in by night, and the duration of the sound emitted by the steam whistle or fog horn in a fog. For exhibiting the light or cone on board ship, Commander COLOMB makes the duration of the signal dependent upon a mechanical arrangement of his own invention, which leaves nothing to the judgment alone of the signalman, and makes use only of numerals, which are thus applicable to the present naval signal. Captain BOLTON has also introduced a lime light field apparatus, which is supplied by the War Department to Royal Engineers at a cost of about £35 only.

CHAMBERS' *Edinburgh Journal* says that the hammock is an American invention. Not that Brother Jonathan has any right to insert its discovery in the catalogue of the Washington Patent Office; it was found out neither by Old Englanders or New, but by the copper-skinned aborigines of Spanish America. Native hammocks were made sometimes of cotton, sometimes of plaited grass; they were suspended from the boughs of a tall tree, by ropes of the same material, and they served the Indians alike for bed and chair. The Catholic conquerors were not slow to perceive the merits of such a device in a hot and unhealthy country, and to appreciate the luxury of swinging in the flexible and roomy couch, at a height which insured the enjoyment of every puff of cool air, and which guarded the slumberer, at least in a measure, from snakes, insects and night dews. It was not long before the hammock was adopted in the sea service, where a bed which yielded to every wayward motion of the vessel, and which could be rolled up and stowed away during the daytime, proved an invaluable addition to the sailor's comfort.

## COMPILATION OF MILITARY LAWS.

PAY OF MEDICAL CADETS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, PRIVATES, MATRONS, NURSES, AND UNDER COOKS OF AFRICAN DESCENT.

*Ordnance Sergeants.*—\* \* \* Shall receive for their services five dollars per month, in addition to their pay in the line.—Sec. 2, April 5, 1862, ch. 67.

*Wagoners and Saddlers.*—Shall receive the pay and allowances of corporals of cavalry.—Sec. 8, July 22, 1861, ch. 9.

*Female Nurses.*—The nurses so employed (in general or permanent hospitals) to receive forty cents a day, and one ration in kind or commutation, in lieu of all emoluments except transportation in kind.—Sec. 6, August 3, 1861, ch. 42.

*Medical Cadets.*—[The pay of] shall be thirty dollars per month. \* \* \* And all medical cadets in the service shall, in addition to their pay, receive one ration per day, either in kind or commutation.—Sec. 1, April 16, 1862, ch. 55.

*Saddler Sergeant.*—Shall be paid \* \* \* the same as regimental commissary-sergeant.—Sec. 37, March 3, 1863, ch. 75.

*Veterinary Surgeons.*—Compensation [of] shall be seventy-five dollars per month.—Sec. 37, March 3, 1863, ch. 75.

*Under Cooks of African Descent.*—Shall receive for their full compensation ten dollars per month, and one ration per day. Three dollars of said monthly pay may be in clothing.—Sec. 10, March 3, 1863, ch. 78.

*Enlisted Men of Engineers, Ordnance and the Line.*—On and after the first day of May, 1864, and during the continuance of the present rebellion, the pay per month of non-commissioned officers and privates in the military service of the United States, shall be as follows, viz: Sergeant-majors, \$20; quartermaster and commissary-sergeants of cavalry, artillery and infantry, \$22; first sergeants of cavalry, artillery and infantry, \$24; sergeants of cavalry, artillery and infantry, \$20; sergeants of ordnance, sappers and miners, and pontooniers, \$24; corporals of ordnance, sappers and miners, and pontooniers, \$20; privates of engineers and ordnance, of the first class, \$18, and of the second class, \$16; corporals of cavalry, artillery and infantry, \$18; chief buglers of cavalry, \$23; buglers, \$16; farriers and blacksmiths of cavalry, and artificers of artillery, \$18; privates of cavalry, artillery and infantry, \$16; principal musicians of artillery and infantry, \$22; leaders of brigade and regimental bands, \$75; musicians, \$16; hospital stewards of the first class, \$33; hospital stewards of the second class, \$25; hospital stewards of the third class, \$23.—Sec. 1, June 20, 1864, ch. 145.

\* \* \* [There shall] be added to the battalion of engineers one sergeant-major, who shall be paid \$30 per month, and one quartermaster-sergeant, who shall also be commissary-sergeant, who shall be paid \$22 per month.—Sec. 4, June 20, 1864, ch. 145.

*Drafted Soldiers.*—When called into service shall be placed on the same footing, in all respects, as volunteers for three years, or during the war, including advance pay and bounty as now provided by law.—Sec. 11, March 3, 1863, ch. 75.

\* \* \* Instead of travelling pay, all drafted persons reporting at the place of rendezvous shall be allowed transportation from their places of residence; and persons discharged at the place of rendezvous shall be allowed transportation to their places of residence.—Sec. 7, July 4, 1864, ch. 237.

*Substitutes.*—Shall be entitled to the same pay and allowances provided by law as if he had been originally drafted into the service of the United States.—Sec. 17, March 3, 1863, ch. 75.

*Bands.*—\* \* \* The word "musicians," in the first section of an act entitled "An act to increase the pay of soldiers in the United States Army, and for other purposes," approved June 20th, 1864, is not to be construed to include musicians (other than leaders) employed as members of brigade and regimental bands; but such members of bands shall be paid as heretofore, one-fourth of the members of each band \$34 dollars per month, one-fourth of them \$20 per month, and the remaining half of them \$17 per month.—Joint Resolution, July 2, 1864.

*Matrons.*—\* \* \* From and after the first day of July, 1864, hospital matrons shall be entitled to, and shall receive, ten dollars per month and one ration.—Joint Resolution, July 4, 1864.

*Extra Pay for Re-enlistment.*—Every soldier, who, having been honorably discharged from the service of the United States, shall, within one month thereafter, re-enlist, shall be entitled to two dollars per month, in addition to the ordinary pay of his grade, for the first period of five years after the expiration of his previous enlistment, and a further sum of one dollar per month for each successive period of five years, so long as he shall remain continuously in the Army.—Sec. 2, August 4, 1854, ch. 247. Repealed in Sec. 16, 1813, and confirmed in Sec. 13, March 2, 1893, ch. 18.

*Advance Pay.*—\* \* \* And every soldier who hereafter enlists, either in the regular army or the volunteers, for three years or during the war, may receive his first month's pay in advance, upon the mustering of his company into the service of the United States, or after he shall have been mustered into and joined a regiment already in the service.—Joint Resolution, June 21, 1862.

*Travelling Pay.*—Whenever any officer or soldier shall be discharged from the service, except by way of punishment for any offence, he shall be allowed his pay and rations, or an equivalent in money, for such term of time as shall be sufficient for him to travel from the place of discharge to the place of his residence, computing at the rate of twenty miles to a day.—Sec. 22, January 11, 1812, ch. 21.

[Non-commissioned officers and privates of volunteer forces] shall in all respects be placed on the same footing as to pay and allowances of similar corps of the regular army: *Provided*, \* \* \* Every volunteer non-commissioned officer, private, musician, and artificer who enters the service of the United States under this act, shall be paid at the rate of fifty cents in lieu of subsistence, and, if a cavalry volunteer, twenty-five cents additional in lieu of forage, for every twenty miles of travel from his place of enrollment to the place of muster, the distance to be measured by the shortest usually travelled route; and, when honorably discharged, an allowance at the same rate from the place of his discharge to his place of enrollment.—Sec. 5, July 22, 1861, ch. 9.

*NOTES.*—One dollar per month retained from pay of private soldiers (regulars) till expiration of enlistment, by section 5, July 7, 1838, chapter 194, and twelve and a half cents per month deducted from all enlisted men of regular service for support of the Soldiers' Home, by section 7, March 3, 1859, chapter 53.

## CLOTHING.

That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized to prescribe the quantity and kind of clothing to be issued annually to the troops of the United States: *Provided*, That whenever more than the authorized quantity is required, the value of the extra articles shall be deducted from the soldier's pay, and in like manner the soldier shall receive pay, according to the annual estimated value, for such authorized articles of uniform as shall not have been issued to him in each year; *Provided, also*, That the manner of issuing and accounting for clothing shall be established in the general regulations of the War Department.—Sec. 7, April 24, 1816, ch. 69.

That in all cases when a soldier of the Regular Army shall have been discharged from the service of the United States and clothing shall be due to said soldier, it shall be the duty of the Paymaster-General to cause the same to be paid for according to the price paid in the seventh section of this act.—Sec. 8, April 24, 1816, ch. 69.

\* \* \* The allowances of non-commissioned officers and privates [of volunteers] for clothing, when not furnished in kind, shall be three dollars and fifty cents per month.—Sec. 5, July 22, 1861, ch. 9.

That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to furnish extra clothing to all sick, wounded, and other soldiers who may have lost the same by the casualties of war, under such rules and regulations as the department may prescribe, during the existence of the present insurrection.—Joint Resolution, July 12, 1862.

## OBITUARY.

CROSMAN.—Killed in battle at Weldon Railroad, near Petersburg, Va., First Lieutenant F. E. CROSMAN, 17th United States Infantry.

FREDERICK EATON CROSMAN died in his 23d year. He was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, and entered the Regular Army as Lieutenant, October, 1861. He received his death wound on the 19th of August, in the sanguinary fight on the Weldon Railroad. His regiment belonged to the First brigade (General AYRES), Second division, Fifth corps (General WARREN). This was, perhaps, one of the most bloody and disastrous encounters the world has ever seen, as the following will show:—All who returned from the fight of the Regular Brigade were, 10th infantry, three officers, fourteen men; 11th do., one officer, fourteen men; 12th do., five officers, forty-eight men; 14th do., no officers, thirty-five men; 17th do., two officers, thirty-three men. A distinguished officer, writing to Colonel CROSMAN, says:—

"With grief I inform you of the death of your son. He was shot by my side. Our regiment had been stationed on the right of the Weldon Railroad, facing towards Petersburg, but the Rebels having broken through the division on our right, came down on our flank. Our troops were much disordered in consequence, and I had given orders for the battalion to march by the flank to the left of the railroad, intending to deploy it behind the embankment. Your son was assisting me nobly, but vainly; the flank fire of the enemy as well as the fire from the front, was too much for the men to stand, and they broke wildly. Your son was by my side, facing towards the Rebels coming on our flank, when he was struck by a bullet in the body; as he did not speak to me, I thought he was instantly killed, and I left him where he lay, as the Rebels were then very near, and there was danger of my being captured. In about an hour, our troops being rallied, we retook our entrenchments, and I immediately sent a party for your son's body, but it could not be found, and I did not learn until the next day that it had been carried to our hospital. It seems that your son lived until the morning of the 20th, but in an unconscious state. I have given directions that the body should be embalmed and forwarded to you. His watch, money, and other articles are in the hands of Captain DALLIS, of General PATRICK'S staff. Captain DALLIS wrote to me that he had forwarded to you an unfinished letter which your son had written to his wife. He was writing it when the enemy commenced the attack. I cannot well express to you the high admiration I had for your son's character; he was conscientious and correct in the performance of every duty as an officer. In him I have lost a companion, a friend, and my most efficient officer. At the time he was killed he was acting as my Adjutant. In the battle of the 18th, he was struck by a ball, but his note book and his watch broke his force. I write this in haste, as we are momentarily expecting an attack."

Lieutenant CROSMAN was married, in January last, to Miss JOSEPHINE PHILLIPS, of Pittsburgh, Pa., daughter of the late Captain PHILLIPS, of the Army, and grand-daughter of the late OLIVER ORMSBY, of that city. He had no aptitudes for a soldier's life, but when Rebellion threatened the life of the country, he would have enlisted as a private in support of the National cause, which absorbed his whole heart, had he not received a commission. Beloved by all who knew him, he died universally lamented. A more dutiful son was never born to a father—no mother ever boasted a child more loving.

\* Drafted persons and substitutes are entitled to same allowances for clothing as volunteers for three years or during the war, by section 11, March 3, 1863, chapter 75: and colored troops are placed on same footing as white troops by section 2, June 16, 1864, chapter 124.



## ARMY GAZETTE.

## ORDERS AND INSTRUCTIONS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, D.C., Sept. 8, 1864.

## General Orders No. 26.

The following memorandum of orders and instructions during the month of August, 1864, is published for the information of officers in the Quartermaster's Department.

M. C. Minns, Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-General. Captain Francis Fuller. [Resignation accepted.] Resignation accepted, to take effect July 26, 1864, to receive no final pay until he satisfy Pay Department he is not indebted to the United States. Special Orders No. 253, Adjutant-General's Office, July 29, 1864.

Captain Jacob Mahler. [Leave of absence extended.] Leave of absence on surgeon's certificate in Special Orders No. 161, June 19, 1864, Department of the Gulf, is extended forty days. Special Orders No. 253, Adjutant-General's Office, July 29, 1864.

Captain C. Baker. [Leave of absence.] Leave of absence granted for twenty days. Special Orders No. 253, Adjutant-General's Office, July 29, 1864.

Captain Edward L. Hartz. [Dropped from the rolls.] By direction of the President, is dropped from the rolls of the Army. Special Orders No. 253, Adjutant-General's Office, July 29, 1864.

Captain E. Ciesy. [To Army of Cumberland.] Report by letter without delay to commanding general and chief quartermaster Army of the Cumberland, for assignment to duty. Special Orders No. 253, Adjutant-General's Office, July 29, 1864.

Captain J. R. Dell Vecchio. [Leave of absence extended.] The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted by Special Orders No. 164, Headquarters Department of the Gulf, is extended twenty days. Special Orders No. 256, Adjutant-General's Office, August 1, 1864.

Captain W. W. Van Ness. [To Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker.] Telegraphic order to report to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, dated August 1, 1864, confirmed. Special Orders No. 257, Adjutant-General's Office, August 2, 1864.

Captain Samuel Mayall. [Resignation accepted.] Resignation accepted by the President, to take effect July 29, 1864, on condition to receive no final payment until he satisfy the Pay Department of his non indebtedness to the United States. Special Orders No. 256, Adjutant-General's Office, August 1, 1864.

Captain W. H. Lambert. [Leave of absence.] Leave of absence granted for ten days, from July 26, 1864. Special Orders No. 249, Adjutant-General's Office, July 26, 1864.

Captain G. A. Whitmore. [To Commanding General Department of the East.] To report by letter to Commanding General Department of the East, for assignment to duty at Augusta, Maine. Special Orders No. 251, Adjutant-General's Office, July 27, 1864.

Lieutenant Colonel E. B. Babbitt. [To Major-General McDowell.] Telegraphic order of August 3, 1864, to report to Major-General McDowell for orders, confirmed. Special Orders No. 260, Adjutant-General's Office, August 4, 1864.

Captain F. M. Weaver. [To Fifteenth Army Corps.] To report to commanding general and chief quartermaster Fifteenth Army Corps, for assignment to duty. Special Orders No. 260, Adjutant-General's Office, August 5, 1864.

Captain John Herr. [To commanding general Department of the Susquehanna.] To report by letter to the commanding general, and in person to the chief quartermaster Department of the Susquehanna, for assignment to duty. Special Orders No. 260, Adjutant-General's Office, August 5, 1864.

Captain W. M. Woods. [To commanding general Department of the Susquehanna.] To report by letter to the commanding general, and in person to the chief quartermaster Department of the Susquehanna, for assignment to duty. Special Orders No. 260, Adjutant-General's Office, August 5, 1864.

Captain Daniel G. Toomas. [Leave of absence.] Leave of absence granted for twenty days. Special Orders No. 260, Adjutant-General's Office, August 5, 1864.

Captain George A. Flagg. [Leave of absence.] Leave of absence granted for ten days on important private business; at expiration, to report to the Quartermaster-General United States Army for orders. Special Orders, Headquarters Department of West Virginia, July 25, 1864.

Captain D. H. Patton. [To Brigadier-General Ingalls.] Released from arrest and removed from duty in this department; to report to Brigadier-General Rufus Ingalls, chief quartermaster Army of the Potomac, in obedience to orders from War Department of October, 1863. Special Orders No. 125, Headquarters Department of West Virginia, July 17, 1864.

Lieutenant Colonel J. F. Boyd. [Chief quartermaster Army of Ohio.] Is announced as chief quartermaster Army of Ohio. Special Field Orders No. 51, Headquarters Army of the Ohio, July 12, 1864.

Captain R. S. Gardner. [Relieved by Captain Kelly.] Being placed in arrest, will be relieved from charge of depot at Harper's Ferry, by Captain B. F. Kelly, who will at once enter upon his duties as depot quartermaster at that place. Special Orders No. 128, Headquarters Department of West Virginia, July 17, 1864.

Captain R. S. Gardner. [Restored to duty.] Is hereby released from arrest, to relieve Captain B. F. Kelly, in charge of depot at Harper's Ferry.

Captain Kelly. [To report to chief quartermaster Department of West Virginia.] To report to Captain A. V. Barringer, Chief Quartermaster Department of West Virginia. Special Orders No. 133, Headquarters Department of West Virginia, July 22, 1864.

Captain E. B. Bean. [To Remount Camp, Pleasant Valley, Maryland.] Having reported, in pursuance of telegraphic orders at these headquarters, is assigned to duty at Remount Camp, Pleasant Valley, Maryland. Special Order No. 135, Headquarters Department of West Virginia, July 24, 1864.

Captain H. A. Dupuy. [Relieve Captain J. L. Trumbull.] Relieved from duty at Chief Quartermaster's Office, Cavalry Bureau, to proceed to Syracuse, N. Y., to relieve Captain J. L. Trumbull, who will report in person to Captain L. Coryell, Assistant Quartermaster St. Louis, for assignment to duty at Cavalry Depot at St. Louis, and by letter to the Quartermaster-General United States Army, and to this office. Special Orders No. 95, Office Chief Quartermaster Cavalry Bureau, War Department, August 4, 1864.

Captain E. P. Graves. [To Army of the Cumberland.] To report in person without delay to the commanding general and chief quartermaster Army of the Cumberland, for assignment to duty with second brigade, first division, Twentieth Army Corps. Special Orders No. 261, Adjutant-General's Office, August 6, 1864.

Captain J. L. Trumbull. [To Indianapolis, Indiana.] Relieved from duty in the Cavalry Bureau, to report in person without delay to Captain James Wilson, at Indianapolis, Indiana, for duty. Special Orders No. 265, Adjutant-General's Office, August 10, 1864.

Captain Dyer D. Ballock. [To New Haven, Connecticut.] To report at once to the commanding general Department of the East, and to Major S. Van Vleet, New York, for assignment to duty at New Haven, Conn. Special Orders No. 268, Adjutant-General's Office, August 12, 1864.

Captain A. Cutter. [To Davenport, Iowa.] To report by letter to commanding general Department of Northwest, and to proceed to Davenport, Iowa, and relieve Captain Thomas B. Hunt. Special Orders No. 268, Adjutant-General's Office, August 12, 1864.

Captain H. Page. [To be Chief Quartermaster Cavalry Corps Army of the Potomac.] Is assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster Cavalry Corps Army of the Potomac, with rank and pay of lieutenant-colonel, from July 11, 1864. Special Orders No. 266, Adjutant-General's Office, August 11, 1864.

Lieutenant John H. Crowell. [Honorably discharged.] Is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to date August 4, 1864, he having been appointed A. Q. M. of volunteers, August 5, 1864. Special Orders No. 269, Adjutant-General's Office, August 13, 1864.

Captain W. F. Harris. [Resignation accepted.] Resignation accepted by the President, to take effect August 13, 1864, on condition that he receive no final payment until the Pay Department is satisfied he is not indebted to the United States. Special Orders No. 269, Adjutant-General's Office, August 13, 1864.

Colonel C. H. Hoyt. [To Columbus, Ohio.] Chief Quartermaster Northern Department, to report at once, via Louisville, Kentucky, to his post at Columbus, Ohio, to report to General Allen, Chief Quartermaster military division of the Mississippi, for instructions; to visit and consult with Lieutenant Colonel E. M. Greene, Supervising Quartermaster of Department of Ohio and Cumberland, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and to report at Columbus to Major-General Heintzelman, commanding Northern Department. Special Orders No. 272, Adjutant-General's Office, August 16, 1864.

Captain H. B. Lacy. [Leave of absence for ten days.] Leave of absence granted for ten days. Special Orders No. 272, Adjutant-General's Office, August 16, 1864.

Captain Thomas B. Hunt. [Relieved at Davenport, Iowa.] Is relieved from duty at Davenport, Iowa, and will comply with paragraph 16, Special Orders No. 218, June 24, 1864, from this office. Special Orders No. 268, Adjutant-General's Office, August 12, 1864.

Captain Daniel D. T. Gordon. [Restored to rank in service.] Dismissed by sentence of general court-martial, Order No. 40, Headquarters Department of Virginia and North Carolina, dated April 5, 1864, is by direction of the President of the United States restored to his former rank in the service. Special Orders No. 267, Adjutant-General's Office, August 2, 1864.

Lieutenant Colonel E. M. Greene. [To relieve Colonel Swords, Cincinnati.] Is relieved from duty in the Department of Washington, to relieve Colonel Thomas Swords, Assistant Quartermaster-General United States Army, in his duties at that place. Special Orders No. 272, Adjutant-General's Office, August 16, 1864.

Colonel Thomas Swords. [To Quartermaster-General U. S. A.] On being relieved, to report at once by letter to the Quartermaster-General United States Army. Special Orders No. 272, Adjutant-General's Office, August 16, 1864.

Captain U. S. Lowe. [To Elmira, New York.] To report in person to Major A. S. Diven, Assistant Provost-Marshal General, Elmira, New York, for assignment to duty. Special Orders No. 271, Adjutant-General's Office, August 15, 1864.

Captain John J. McClellan. [To Detroit, Michigan.] To report in person to Captain George W. Lee, A. Q. M., at Detroit, Michigan, for temporary duty. Special Orders No. 271, Adjutant-General's Office, August 15, 1864.

Captain Charles D. Schmidt. [Resignation accepted.] Resignation accepted by the President, to take effect August 12, 1864, on condition that he receive no final payment until he satisfies the Pay Department he is not indebted to the United States. Special Orders No. 263, Adjutant-General's Office, August 13, 1864.

Henry D. Wright. [Commission cancelled.] Appointed A. Q. M. of volunteers, having declined to accept his commission as such, the same is, by direction of the President, cancelled. Special Orders No. 273, Adjutant-General's Office, August 17, 1864.

Captain J. L. Goldsborough, Captain F. Hancock. [To Kansas.] Will report without delay to the commanding general and to the chief quartermaster Department of Kansas for assignment to duty. Special Orders No. 274, Adjutant-General's Office, August 18, 1864.

Captain George M. Chester. [To Department of Washington.] To report in person without delay to the commanding general and to the chief quartermaster Department of Washington for assignment to duty. Special Orders No. 275, Adjutant-General's Office, August 19, 1864.

Captain A. N. Runyan. [To Department of the Pacific.] To report by letter without delay to the commanding general and to the chief quartermaster Department of the Pacific for assignment to duty. Special Orders No. 275, Adjutant-General's Office, August 19, 1864.

Captain J. G. C. Lee. [Leave of absence.] Leave of absence granted him for twenty days, from the 24th of August, 1864. Special Orders No. 275, Adjutant-General's Office, August 19, 1864.

Captain A. P. Smith. [To Department of the Gulf.] To report in person without delay to the chief quartermaster, and by letter to the commanding general Department of the Gulf, for assignment to duty. Special Orders No. 275, Adjutant-General's Office, August 19, 1864.

Captain D. N. Welch, and Captain Edgar Seelye. Are relieved from their present duties, to report in person without delay to the commanding general Department of the Missouri, and to Colonel William Myers, Quartermaster and Aide-de-Camp at St. Louis, for assignment to duty. Special Orders No. 276, Adjutant-General's Office, August 20, 1864.

Captain S. R. Hamill. [Leave of absence extended.] Confirmation of telegraphic order of August 20, 1864, for five days' extension of leave of absence. Special Orders No. 277, Adjutant-General's Office, August 22, 1864.

Captain J. H. Brown. [To Department of the Northwest.] To report in person to chief quartermaster, and by letter to the commanding general Department of the Northwest, for assignment to duty. Special Orders No. 277, Adjutant-General's Office, August 22, 1864.

Colonel H. Biggs. [To visit Washington.] Permission to visit Washington is granted to Colonel Herman Biggs, Inspector Quartermaster's Department. Special Orders No. 277, Adjutant-General's Office, August 22, 1864.

Colonel R. E. Clary. [To Memphis, Tenn.] To proceed to Memphis, Tenn., to relieve Colonel A. R. Eddy, Depot Quartermaster. Special Orders No. 279, Adjutant-General's Office, August 24, 1864.

Colonel J. H. Ferry. [To Louisville, Kentucky.] To enter at once upon his duties as chief quartermaster depot at Louisville, Kentucky, and report by letter to the Quartermaster-General United States Army, and to the commanding general and the chief quartermaster Military Division of the Mississippi. Special Orders No. 279, Adjutant-General's Office, August 24, 1864.

Captain James H. Stokes. [Mustered out of service.] Is relieved from duty as Quartermaster Military Division of the Mississippi, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and mustered out of the service of the United States, to date August 22, 1864. Special Orders No. 279, Adjutant-General's Office, August 24, 1864.

Captain John A. Elison. [To Department of Washington.] To report to Major-General Augur, to relieve Lieutenant Colonel E. M. Greene in his duties as chief quartermaster of the Department of Washington. Special Orders No. 279, Adjutant-General's Office, August 24, 1864.

## APPOINTMENTS CANCELLED.

The following persons, appointed Assistant Quartermasters United States volunteers, not having been confirmed by the Senate, their appointments have by direction of the President been cancelled:

Lewis M. Cole, appointed September 24, 1863.  
J. B. Ford, appointed September 24, 1863.  
Edward V. Preston, appointed July 3, 1863.  
J. Perry Willard, appointed September 24, 1863.  
William P. Smith, appointed September 24, 1863.  
Henry Bawsher, appointed October 15, 1863. Special Orders No. 278, Adjutant-General's Office, August 23, 1864.

Lieutenant Colonel A. R. Eddy. [To Hilton Head, South Carolina.] To proceed to Hilton Head, South Carolina, and report in person to Mr. General Foster, commanding, and enter upon his duties as chief quartermaster Department of the South. Special Orders No. 279, Adjutant-General's Office, August 24, 1864.

Captain W. H. Doherty. [To Brigadier-General Palmer, North Carolina.] Will report in person without delay to Brigadier-General Palmer, commanding in North Carolina, for assignment to duty. Special Orders No. 279, Adjutant-General's Office, August 22, 1864.

Captain D. H. Lentz. [To General Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster.] Will report in person without delay to Brigadier-General Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster of armies before Richmond, for assignment to duty. Special Orders No. 279, Adjutant-General's Office, August 24, 1864.

Colonel R. C. Webster. [To Department of Virginia and North Carolina.] Is relieved from duty at Newbern, North Carolina, and will report in person without delay to commanding general Department of Virginia and North Carolina, and relieve Colonel H. Biggs as chief quartermaster of that department. Colonel Biggs will turn over to Colonel Webster all property and funds in his hands, and give him instructions pertaining to the Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

Colonel Herman Biggs. [To Quartermaster-General United States Army.] On being relieved from duty in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, will report in person without delay to the Quartermaster-General United States Army, to enter upon his duties as Inspector.

Captain George A. Flagg. [To Harper's Ferry.] Will proceed to Harper's Ferry, Virginia, and relieve Captain Gardner at that place, and report by letter to Captain A. V. Barringer, Chief Quartermaster Department of West Virginia.

Captain R. S. Gardner. [To Quartermaster-General United States Army.] On being relieved from duty at Harper's Ferry, will at once report by letter to the Quartermaster-General United States Army. Special Orders No. 279, Adjutant-General's Office, August 24, 1864.

Colonel P. P. Pitkin. [To City Point, Virginia.] Recently appointed chief quartermaster of depot at City Point, Virginia, will at once enter upon the duty of his office, and report by letter to the Quartermaster-General United States Army, also to Brigadier-General Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster of armies before Richmond. Special Orders No. 279, Adjutant-General's Office, August 24, 1864.

Captain H. R. Pierson, Captain G. S. Burnham, Captain P. P. Barnard, Captain D. H. Lentz. Will report in person without delay to Brigadier-General Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster of armies before Richmond, for assignment to duty. Special Orders No. 279, Adjutant-General's Office, August 24, 1864.

Lieutenant Colonel R. B. Hatch. [To Washington, District of Columbia.] Will proceed to Washington, District of Columbia, without delay, and report for orders to the Quartermaster-General United States Army. Special Orders No. 174, Headquarters Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, June 2, 1864.

Colonel M. C. Garber. [To Department of Tennessee.] Recently appointed Chief Quartermaster Department of Tennessee, will report in person without delay to Major-General Howard, to relieve Colonel Bingham in his duties with the Department of the Tennessee.

Colonel J. D. Bingham. [To Quartermaster-General United States Army.] Recently appointed an Inspector in the Quartermaster's Department, on being relieved, will turn over all money and property pertaining to the department to Colonel Garber, and report in person without delay to the Quartermaster-General United States Army, for instructions to enter upon the duties of his office. Special Orders No. 270, Adjutant-General's Office, August 25, 1864.

Colonel W. H. Owens. [To Quartermaster-General United States Army.] Is hereby relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac, and will report in person without delay to the Quartermaster-General United States Army, to enter upon his duties as Inspector. Special Orders No. 280, Adjutant-General's Office, August 25, 1864.

Captain J. H. Wickizer. [Mustered out of service.] Paragraph 4, Special Orders No. 207, from this office, dated June 14, 1864, mustering Captain J. H. Wickizer out of service, is, by direction of the President, hereby revoked. Special Orders No. 280, Adjutant-General's Office, August 25, 1864.

Colonel J. D. Crutenden. [To Quartermaster-General.] Is hereby relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac, and will report in person without delay to the Quartermaster-General, to enter upon his duties as an Inspector. Special Orders No. 280, Adjutant-General's Office, August 25, 1864.

Colonel L. B. Parsons. [To Quartermaster-General.] Recently appointed Chief Quartermaster Fourth Division Quartermaster's Department, will report in person without delay to Quartermaster-General United States Army, for duty. Special Orders No. 282, Adjutant-General's Office, August 26, 1864.

Captain E. M. Joel. [To Seventeenth Army Corps.] By direction of the President, is assigned to duty as corps staff of Seventeenth Army Corps, to be Chief Quartermaster, with rank and pay of lieutenant-colonel, from August 1, 1864. Special Orders No. 282, Adjutant-General's Office, August 26, 1864.

Captain E. B. W. Bestiaux. [Leave of absence.] Leave of absence for twenty days on surgeon's certificate. Special Orders No. 283, Adjutant-General's Office, August 27, 1864.

Captain Richard T. Gill. [Resignation accepted.] By direction of the President, order of dismissal revoked, and his resignation accepted, to take effect August 1, 1863, on condition that he receive no final payment until he satisfy the Pay Department he is not indebted to the United States. Special Orders No. 282, Adjutant-General's Office, August 26, 1864.

Captain F. A. Perkins. [To General Granger, New Orleans.] Is relieved from duty in the office of the chief quartermaster of this division, and will report in person without delay to Major-General Gordon Granger, in this city. Special Orders No. 79, Headquarters Division of West Mississippi, July 17, 1864.

Captain Charles G. Sawtelle. [To Division of West Mississippi.] By order of the President, is assigned to duty, with rank and pay of lieutenant-colonel, as Quartermaster of the Military Division of West Mississippi, to date May 27, 1864. Special Orders No. 283, Adjutant-General's Office, August 27, 1864.

Captain Samuel Avis. [To Alton, Illinois.] To report by letter without delay to Colonel William Myers, A. A. D. C., Chief Quartermaster Department of the Missouri, for assignment to duty at Alton, Illinois. Special Orders No. 284, Adjutant-General's Office, August 29, 1864.

Lieutenant Colonel C. W. Tolles. [To Sixth Corps.] Having completed the duty to which he was assigned by Special Orders No. 226, Adjutant-General's Office, July 2, 1864, to at once resume his duties as Chief Quartermaster Sixth Army Corps. Special Orders No. 285, Adjutant-General's Office, August 30, 1864.

Captain Walter S. Robertson. [Dismissal confirmed.] Paragraph 13, Special Orders No. 307, Headquarters Department of Virginia and North Carolina, July 30, 1864, dismissing him from the service of the United States, having been approved and confirmed by the President, he accordingly ceases to be an officer in the United States service from July 30, 1864. Special Orders No. 285, Adjutant-General's Office, August 30, 1864.

Captain W. L. James. [Dismissal revoked.] Paragraph 23, Special Orders No. 544, Adjutant-General's Office, December 8, 1863, dismissing him, is, by direction of the President, hereby revoked. Special Orders No. 285, Adjutant-General's Office, August 30, 1864.

Captain William W. McKim. [To Cincinnati, Ohio.] Is relieved from duty at Boston, Massachusetts, and will at once turn over all duties and property to Captain John W. McKim, and repair to Cincinnati, Ohio, reporting at Washington en route, and relieve Colonel Thomas Swords, Assistant Quartermaster-General United States Army, in charge of quartermaster's depot there, to which he has been assigned, with rank of colonel. Special Orders No. 285, Adjutant-General's Office, August 30, 1864.

Colonel John W. Shaffer. [Resignation accepted.] Resignation accepted by the President, to take effect August 26, 1864. Special Orders No. 284, Adjutant-General's Office, August 29, 1864.

Captain Philip L. Fox. [Resignation accepted.] Resignation accepted by the President, to take effect the 27th day of August, 1864, on condition that he receive no final payment until he satisfy the Pay Department he is not indebted to the United States. Special Orders No. 284, Adjutant-General's Office, August 29, 1864.

## MAJOR-GENERAL SHERMAN TO HIS TROOPS.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF MISSISSIPPI,  
NEAR LOVEJOY'S STATION, GA., Sept. 3, 1864.

Special Field Orders No. 62.  
The General commanding announces with great pleasure that our troops under Major-General Blomum occupied Atlanta yesterday, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the enemy having evacuated the night before, destroying vast magazines and stores, and blowing up along their route eighty carloads of ammunition, which accounts for sounds heard by us on the night of the 1st inst. Your present task, as before, is well done, and all work of destruction to the railroad will cease.

By order of  
Major-General W. T. SHERMAN.

## DISMISSALS

For the week ending September 3, 1864.

Captain Joseph Adams, 15th Illinois Cavalry, to date September 9, 1863, for absence without leave.

Captain Milton D. Berry, 5th Provisional Regiment, E. M. M., to date August 16, 1864.

Captain John W. McCowick, 52d Indiana Volunteers, to date August 29, 1864, for inefficiency as an officer, absence without leave, and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

Captain John Fatten, 81st Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date September 1, 1864, for making false returns and musters, conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, and disobedience of orders.

Captain William H. Harrison, 107th Ohio Volunteers, to date September 1, 1864.

First Lieutenant William Barnett, 62d New York Volunteers, to date August 26, 1864, for utter worthlessness, inefficiency, and absence without leave.

First Lieutenant A. S. Emerson, 1st Michigan Cavalry, to date August 8, 1864, for absence without leave.

Lieutenant Harrison J. Penrose, 93d Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date August 26, 1864, for cowardice, straggling, and other repeated acts of misbehavior, and for absence without leave.

Second Lieutenant James Parsons, 2d Colorado Cavalry, to date August 17, 1864.

The following officers of the 11th Indiana Cavalry, to date August 27, 1864, for making false musters, embezzlement, conduct unbecoming officers and gentlemen, and desertion while awaiting promulgation of sentence of general court-martial:

Captain Isaac L. La Flish.

Captain Adolbert D. Lee.

The following officers, to date August 8, 1864, for absence without leave, having been published officially and failed to appear before the Commission:

Captain John M. Marble, 46th Illinois Volunteers.

First Lieutenant J. H. Bullock, 1st Michigan Cavalry.

Second Lieutenant W. Thomas Smith, 140th New York Volunteers.

## DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been confirmed:

Lieutenant Colonel J. H. West, 155th Illinois Volunteers, to date August 18, 1864, for gross neglect of duty, and for breach of arrest.

Captain F. M. Shaw, 55th Illinois Volunteers, to date August 11, 1864, "for misbehavior before the enemy on the 5th instant."

Captain Walter S. Robertson, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, to date July 30, 1864.

Captain John H. Morrison, 18th Connecticut Volunteers, to date August 20, 1864, for "absence without leave, conduct prejudicial to military discipline, and cowardice."



First Lieutenant A. J. Fulkerson, 29th Ohio Volunteers, to date August 22, 1864, for "tendering his resignation in the face of the enemy, for the good of the service."

First Lieutenant W. A. Boyce, 54th New York Volunteers, to date August 21, 1864, for having consumed for his own use the whisky ration which was drawn for a picket detail under his command.

Second Lieutenant William McDowell, 29th Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date August 12, 1864, for "having abandoned his company when about to become engaged with the enemy, and remaining absent therefrom two months, and having, on his return, tendered his resignation."

Second Lieutenant John P. McKay, 10th Ohio Cavalry, to date August 12, 1864, for having tendered his resignation, "for the good of the service, an inordinate love of whisky, rendering him unfit to command, and also unpleasant associations with his superior officers."

#### DISMISSAL APPROVED.

The order heretofore issued dismissing First Lieutenant L. R. Pratt, 14th Kansas Cavalry, to date July 25, 1864, for attempting to desert, and inducing enlisted men to desert, has been approved.

#### DISHONORABLY DISCHARGED.

The honorable muster-out and discharge of Captain Frank C. Burdick, 1st Alabama Cavalry, dated December 23, 1863, has been revoked, and he has been dishonorably discharged, as of that date, with loss of all pay and allowances, for fraudulent conduct, in attempting to bear his name on the rolls for pay after that date.

#### DISHONORABLY MUSTERED OUT.

Captain Loren W. Pierce, 1st Alabama Cavalry, to date August 13, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for absence without leave, habitual drunkenness, and disobedience of orders.

#### DISHONORABLE MUSTER-OUT CONFIRMED.

The order heretofore issued dishonorably mustering out Second Lieutenant John F. Dalton, 14th Kansas Cavalry, to date January 21, 1864, for desertion, and inducing enlisted men of the same regiment to desert with him, has been confirmed.

#### DISCHARGED.

The following officers having tendered their resignation on insufficient grounds, have been discharged, to date August 27, 1864, upon the representation of their commanding officers, "for the good of the service."

Major E. W. Armstrong, 9th Tennessee Cavalry.

First Lieutenant Nathaniel T. Brown, Adjutant 2d Tennessee Mounted Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant John G. Johnson, 13th Tennessee Cavalry.

Second Lieutenant John L. Hyder, 13th Tennessee Cavalry.

Second Lieutenant Alfred C. Williams, 13th Tennessee Cavalry.

#### DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been revoked:

Colonel S. M. Alford, 3d New York Volunteers, and he has been honorably discharged as of the date of the order of dismissal.

Captain Richard T. Gill, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, and his resignation has been accepted, to take effect August 1, 1864.

Captain W. L. James, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers.

First Lieutenant Eugene L. Townsend, Veteran Reserve Corps.

#### RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following officers heretofore dismissed, are restored, with pay from the date at which they rejoin their regiments for duty, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their respective States:

Captain D. S. Malvern, 7th Iowa Cavalry.

Second Lieutenant Charles Rock, 35th Indiana Volunteers.

#### DISABILITY REMOVED.

The disability to re-enter the military service of the United States arising from being cashiered by sentence of general court-martial, in the case of Joshua F. Reynolds, late Captain 9th Pennsylvania Reserves, has been removed.

#### NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from Sept. 12, 1864, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defense to the charges against them:

Gross cowardice before the enemy, and absence without leave.

First Lieutenant W. H. Gillespie, 14th West Virginia Vols.

First Lieutenant L. B. Stephens, 2d West Virginia Cavalry.

Second Lieutenant D. J. Martin, 3d West Virginia Cavalry.

Drunkenness on duty and absence without leave.

Second Lieutenant Joseph L. Ambrose, 10th West Virginia Vols.

Absence without leave and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

First Lieutenant J. P. Conley, 10th West Virginia Vols.

Disobedience of orders and absence without leave since July 18, 1864.

First Lieutenant J. J. Medlicott, 2d West Virginia Cavalry.

Absence from hospital without leave whilst under medical treatment.

First Lieutenant F. A. Waldo, 13th Ohio Cavalry.

Lieutenant Thomas G. Palmer, 1st Michigan Vols.

For being in the city of Washington without authority, and failing to report at headquarters Military District of Washington under arrest, as ordered.

Lieutenant Louis Manges, Adjutant 68th Pennsylvania Vols.

#### Absence without leave.

First Lieutenant William H. Reilly, 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Major P. E. Holcomb, 1st Texas Cavalry.

First Lieutenant S. B. Halcomb, 1st Texas Cavalry.

Second Lieutenant Charles J. Carlin, 151st New York Vols.

Captain Samuel Barry, 67th Pennsylvania Vols.

First Lieutenant Joseph Green, 67th Pennsylvania Vols.

Captain John F. McCreary, 128th Pennsylvania Vols.

First Lieutenant Samuel J. Yarger, 138th Pennsylvania Vols.

Captain H. Polett, 9th New York heavy artillery.

Surgeon Samuel A. Sabine, 9th New York heavy artillery.

Chaplain Warburton Mudge, 9th New York heavy artillery.

First Lieutenant J. R. Hoff, 9th New York heavy artillery.

First Lieutenant George Pidge, 9th New York heavy artillery.

First Lieutenant William J. Pariah, 9th New York heavy artillery.

Second Lieutenant John Tiff, 9th New York heavy artillery.

Second Lieutenant Samuel W. Lape, 9th New York heavy artillery.

Second Lieutenant John M. Capito, 3d West Virginia Cavalry.

Absence without leave since April 14, 1864.

Chaplain David Truman, 1st Virginia veteran Cavalry.

#### TO BE RECOMMENDED FOR DISMISSAL.

The following named officers, having been reported to the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that, unless within fifteen days from September 10, 1864, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defense to the charges against them, they will be recommended for dismissal from the service of the United States:

For absence without leave, disobedience of orders, and neglect of duty.

First Lieutenant Horace L. Pike, 1st United States artillery.

#### For absence without leave.

Captain D. H. Veech, Commissary of Subsistence of Vols.

First Lieutenant Edmund Pendleton, 3d United States artillery.

For failing to report at Annapolis, Md., as ordered.

Captain W. H. French, Commissary of Subsistence of Vols.

For being in the city of Washington without authority, and failing to report at headquarters Military District of Washington, as ordered, when arrested by the patrol.

Major J. H. G. Barker, additional paymaster United States Army

#### EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

Lieutenant James H. Crawford, 21st battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, charged with offences, and heretofore published, is exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the Military Commission instituted by Special Order No. 53, series of 1863, from the War Department, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in his case.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

### REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE

#### ORDERED.

Acting Gunner William H. Herring, to the *Matagorda*.

Chief Engineer William W. Dungan, to duty as a member of the Board of Examiners at the Naval Station, Baltimore.

Chief Engineer Edwin Tithian, to duty as Fleet Engineer, North Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Third Assistant Engineer Isaac R. Oakford, to examination at Philadelphia.

Captain David McDougal, to temporary command of the Navy Yard, Mare Island, California.

Assistant Surgeon Edward Kershner, to duty in the Mississippi Squadron.

Surgeon H. F. McSherry, to duty connected with recruiting in New Jersey.

Assistant Surgeon Edward B. Bingham, to the *Rhode Island*.

Lieutenant-Commander William M. Gamble, to relieve Lieutenant Thompson, in command of Naval Rendezvous at Camden, New Jersey.

Commander N. C. Bryant, and Lieutenant-Commander S. Livingston Breese, to examination at Philadelphia.

Lieutenant-Commander William Gibson, to command the Naval Rendezvous at Camden, New Jersey.

Gunner James Thayer, to the *Tuscarora*.

Surgeon G. R. B. Homer, and Assistant Surgeon D. F. Ricketts, to temporary rendezvous duty at New York.

Lieutenant-Commander Weld Noble Allen, to the *Tuscarora*.

Carpenter John Rainbow, to superintend the foundation of the Gun Dock at the New York Navy Yard.

Second Assistant Engineer David Smith, to examination at Philadelphia.

#### DETACHED.

Assistant Surgeon Henry C. Eckstein, from the *Wissahickon*, and ordered to the Naval Rendezvous, Philadelphia.

Chief Engineer William W. Dungan, from the *Dacotah*, and waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon W. J. Simon, from the *Tunxis*, and ordered to the *Saugamon*.

Chief Engineer G. B. N. Tower, from the *Colorado*, and waiting orders.

Chief Engineer B. F. Garvin, from duty as Fleet Engineer, North Atlantic Squadron, and ordered to the *Colorado*.

Chief Engineer John P. Whipple, from duty as senior member of the Board of Examiners, and ordered to duty as Fleet Engineer of the East Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Chief Engineer Theodore Zeller, from the East Gulf Blockading Squadron, and ordered to duty as Fleet Engineer of the North Atlantic Squadron.

Assistant Surgeon D. McMurtrie, from the *Saugamon*, and ordered North.

First Assistant Engineer William D. Pendleton, from the East Gulf Squadron, and ordered North.

Captain T. O. Selfridge, from the command of the Navy Yard, Mare Island, California, and ordered to Philadelphia for physical examination by a Board of medical officers. If found physically qualified, report to Commodore F. Engle.

Commander Roger Perry, from command of the *Fredonia*, and ordered to examination at Philadelphia.

Commander E. M. Yard, from duty as a member of the court-martial in session at Philadelphia, and ordered to command the store ship *Fredonia*.

Assistant Surgeon Joseph Hugg, from the *Connecticut*, and ordered to duty at the Naval Rendezvous, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Assistant Surgeon Henry Acty, from the Naval Rendezvous, Brooklyn, N. Y., and ordered to the receiving ship *Vermont*.

Surgeon William T. Hord, from duty connected with recruiting in New Jersey, and ordered to duty at Naval Station, Cairo, Illinois.

Lieutenant-Commander George Bacon, from command of the *Chino*, and ordered to a command in the Mississippi Squadron.

Commander James Madison Frailey, from the command of the *Quaker City*, and ordered to command the *Tuscarora*.

Assistant Paymaster W. H. Sells, from the *Grampus*, and ordered to settle accounts.

Commander William F. Spicer, from command of the *Cambridge*.

Lieutenant-Commander S. Ledyard Phelps, from the Mississippi Squadron, and ordered to Washington, D. C.

Surgeon John J. Abernethy, from the Naval Rendezvous, 14 State street, New York, and ordered to the receiving ship *North Carolina*.

Surgeon E. R. Darby, from the receiving ship *North Carolina*, and ordered to the Naval Rendezvous, 14 State street, New York.

Third Assistant Engineer George W. Stevens, from the *Union*, and ordered to duty as an assistant to Chief Engineer De Luce, at New York, on boiler experiments.

#### ORDERS REVOKED.

Lieutenant-Commander Watson Smith, to command the Naval Rendezvous at Camden, New Jersey.

Lieutenant-Commander William M. Gamble, to command the Naval Rendezvous at Camden, New Jersey.

#### APPOINTMENT REVOKED.

Third Assistant Engineer John C. Denby.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Commodore Stephen C. Rowan, appointed to the command of the naval force in the sounds of North Carolina. This command will be separate and distinct from the North Atlantic Squadron.

Gunner Moses A. Lane, placed on sick leave.

Boatswain Charles Miller, placed on sick leave.

Sailmaker John J. Stanford, placed on sick leave.

Third Assistant Engineer John Baeker, placed on sick leave.

### VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

#### ORDERED.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant T. E. Baldwin, to the South Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Assistant Paymaster George L. Mead, to the *Vermont*.

Acting Ensign E. B. J. Singleton, to the *Vermont*.

Acting Master George A. Smith, to the *Vandalia*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster L. A. Frailey, to the *Quaker City*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. U. Whiffen, to the *Seneca*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Douglas Corning, to the *Saugamon*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Walter H. Wentworth, and Acting Master E. H. Field, to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Assistant Paymaster E. D. Hayden, to the *Grampus*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John E. Warner, to the *Connecticut*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster C. F. Gardner, to the *Norwich*.

Acting Ensign John Blitt, to the *Huron*.

Acting Master R. B. Arrants, to the *Princeton*.

Acting Ensign Robert Sheppard, to the *Huron*.

Acting Master's Mate J. A. H. Willmuth, to the *Tacony*.

#### DETACHED.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Franklin Kissam, from the *Massachusetts* and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Master J. M. Skillings, from the *New Ironsides* and waiting orders.

Acting Master Curtis Redmon, from the *Susquehanna* and ordered to the *Atlanta*.

Acting Ensign R. C. J. Pendleton, from the *Commodore Morris* and waiting orders.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John C. Keane, from the *Huron* and ordered to the *Danahy*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster O. C. Turner, from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to the *Tunxis*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William H. White, from the *Jacob Bell* and ordered to the *Tacony*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George B. Mahins, from the *Banah* and ordered to the *Seneca*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John L. Lowe, from the *Banah* and ordered to the *Tacony*.

Acting Ensign J. C. Van Deventer, from the *Philadelphia* and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign Charles H. Littlefield, from the *Nereus* and ordered to the *Nereus*, and a leave of absence of one month granted.

Acting Assistant Paymaster H. J. Bullay, from the *Quaker City* and ordered North.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant J. W. Simmons, from the command of the *Daylight* and ordered to the *Eutaw*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Henry Eaton, from the *Eutaw* and ordered to command the *Daylight*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster George A. Emerson, from the *Saugamon* and ordered to settle accounts.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John R. Richardson, from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to the *Dai Eling*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles Gaylord, from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to the *Chocoma*.

Acting Ensign Joseph Ware, from the *Banah* and ordered to the *Daylight*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster George W. Morten, from the *Hetzel* and ordered to settle accounts.

Acting Assistant Paymaster G. W. Dougherty, from the *Chino* and ordered to the *Hetzel*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer William A. Andrews, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer A. N. Gilmore, from the *State of Georgia* and ordered to the *Tuscarora*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John H. McKever, and Thomas J. Hamilton, from the *Chippewa* and ordered to the *Tunxis*.

Acting Master W. S. Babcock, from the command of the *J. A. Ward* and ordered North.

Acting Master Robert Barslow, from the *State of Georgia* and ordered to duty at Philadelphia, Pa.

Acting Assistant Paymaster George C. Boardman, from the *Norwich* and ordered North to settle accounts.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. H. Bulkeley, from the *National Guard* and ordered to settle accounts.

Acting Ensign Arthur J. Hider, and Acting Assistant Surgeon James R. Dean, from the *National Guard* and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon E. S. Perkins, from the *Princeton* and ordered to the *Bradywine*.

Acting Ensign George T. Chapman, from the *Seneca* and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate James G. Crocker, from the South Atlantic Squadron and a leave of absence of one month granted from the 31st July.

Acting Master's Mate L. F. Papani, from the *State of Georgia* and ordered to the *Pauline*.

Acting Master's Mate Charles Porter, from the *National Guard*, and waiting orders.

Acting Master's Mate J. A. H. Willmuth, from the *Tacony* and ordered to the *Tuscarora*.

#### APPOINTED.

John Moir, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Bignonia*.

William Deacon, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Clematis*.

William Francis Mansfield, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Massachusetts*.

Thomas Higgins, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

Matthew Harloe, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Huron*.

Joseph Winslow Little and Wesley Batcheler Hall, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Banah*.

Liam Warner, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and to remain on the *Commodore Barney*.

Daniel Brewster Overton, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Daylight*.

Eusebius Nunice, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and to remain on the *Calypso*.

Joseph Jamieson, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and to remain on the *Mount Washington*.

James Hill, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Daylight*.

Paul F. Deering, Henry Lunt, J. Goodwin Hobbs and Lucius B. Tuttle, Acting Assistant Paymasters, and waiting orders.

Allan K. Noyes, Acting Ensign, detached from the *Massachusetts* and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.

William B. Snow and Alexander Dumpter, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the *Tuscarora*.

William Alexander McLary, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *New Ironsides*.

Ed. S. Perkins, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Princeton*.

Robert Stone, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

J. B. Powell, Acting Gunner, and ordered to the *Grand Gulf*.

William R. Cooper, Acting



## PROMOTED.

Acting Master George B. Livingston, commanding the *Commodore Barney*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

## APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

Acting Ensign William M. Mann, of the *Nereus*.  
Acting Third Assistant Engineer James H. Dignon.  
Acting Third Assistant Engineer William Buck, of the tug *J. E. Bagley*.  
Acting Ensign E. R. Olcott, on staff of Acting Rear-Admiral Lee.  
Acting Master's Mate Charles W. Sherwood, of the *Glaucus*.  
Acting Master's Mate George G. Batchelder.  
Acting Master's Mates J. Sanford Reddick and Monxie Dickens, of the Mississippi Squadron.

## ORDERS REVOKED.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Theodore B. Du Bois, to the command of the *Perry*, and to resume the command of the *Albatross*.  
Acting Third Assistant Engineer John L. Lowe, detaching him from the *Banshee* and ordering him to the *Tacony*.

## RESIGNED.

Acting Ensign Robert D. Bogart, of the *Harford*.  
Acting Ensign John D. Ellis, of the *Philadelphia*.  
Acting Assistant Surgeon B. J. Hershey, of the *Dai Ching*.  
Acting Assistant Surgeon Benjamin F. Hamell, of the *Chocoma*.  
Acting Assistant Surgeon John W. Langley, of the *Vermont*.  
Acting Gunner B. C. Belts, of the *Grand Gulf*.  
Acting Master's Mate John E. Sweeney, of the *New Ironsides*.

## DISMISSED.

Acting Gunner H. A. Soule, of the *Mattabessett*.  
Acting Ensign Peter Herde.  
Acting Second Assistant Engineers John J. Crawford and J. H. Golden, of the *Daylight*.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

## ASSIGNMENTS.

Surgeon J. R. McClure, U. S. V., as Examining Surgeon of recruits, drafted men and substitutes, at Jackson, Mich.  
Surgeon R. L. Stanford, U. S. V., member of Board for organizing Veteran Reserve Corps, Nashville, Tenn.  
Surgeon A. J. Phelps, U. S. V., Examining Surgeon of recruits, drafted men and substitutes, at Columbus, Ohio.  
Surgeon John L. Teed, U. S. V., as Surgeon in charge, Webster Hospital, Memphis, Tenn.  
Assistant Surgeon E. McClinton, U. S. V., to St. Louis Hospital, New Orleans, La.  
Surgeon J. W. Lente, U. S. V., as Medical Director, Army of West Virginia.  
Surgeon J. K. Rogers, U. S. V., as member of Board to examine enlisted men in General Hospital in the State of Missouri, with a view to their return to duty.  
Assistant Surgeon J. W. Hayward, U. S. V., to the 4th New Jersey Battery, Artillery Brigade, 10th Corps.  
Assistant Surgeon A. B. Prescott, U. S. V., as member of Board for examination of medical officers of Colored Troops, Louisville, Ky.  
Surgeon J. Y. Cantwell, U. S. V., attending surgeon, hospital transport *De Molay*.  
Assistant Surgeon A. McMahon, Fort Parapet, Carrollton, La.  
Surgeon C. O'Leary, U. S. V., as Surgeon in charge and Treasurer, officers' hospital, Camals Woods, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Assistant Surgeon John F. Huber, U. S. V., Surgeon in charge, General Hospital, Hilton Head, S. C.  
Surgeon A. P. Dalrymple, U. S. V., Surgeon in charge, Hospital for prisoners of war, Beaufort, S. C.  
Surgeon George Derby, U. S. V., Surgeon-in-chief 2d Division 5th Corps.  
Surgeon J. Owen, U. S. V., Surgeon in charge, hospital transport *Monitor*.  
Surgeon F. S. Alasworth, U. S. V., Surgeon-in-chief, 2d Division, 18th Corps.  
Surgeon J. Seaverns, U. S. V., Post Surgeon, Fort Warren, Boston, Mass.  
Surgeon S. J. W. Mintzer, U. S. V., Surgeon in charge, General Hospital, York Penn.  
Surgeon G. A. Wheeler, U. S. V., Surgeon in charge, Field Hospital, 3d Division, 9th Corps.  
Assistant Surgeon J. S. Ely, U. S. V., to Hospital 5th Corps, City Point, Va.  
Assistant Surgeon William Carroll, U. S. V., attending Surgeon, Engineer Battalion, headquarters, Army of the Potomac.  
Acting Assistant Surgeons G. L. Neal, J. W. Darby, and W. E. Rogers, U. S. A., to Clay General Hospital, Louisville, Ky.

## APPOINTMENTS.

Surgeon William S. Tremaine, U. S. Colored Troops, to be assistant surgeon, U. S. Volunteers.  
Assistant Surgeon George A. Otis, U. S. Vols., to be surgeon of Volunteers.  
Thomas Kirkpatrick, of Penn., to be chaplain at Haddington General Hospital, Philadelphia, Penn.  
Private Frank White, 1st New Jersey Cavalry, to be assistant surgeon, 3d U. S. Colored Troops.  
Assistant Surgeons H. W. Davis, A. McMahon, and B. Durham, to be surgeons of Volunteers.  
I. C. Hogenboller, Surgeon 51st New York Volunteers, to be assistant surgeon of Volunteers.

## VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The U. S. S. *Estrella* arrived at New Orleans on the 24.

The third new commander of the receiving ship *North Carolina* since the 1st of May, 1864, has assumed his duties. Captain J. P. McKinstry will relieve Captain John P. Gillis, who is quite ill.

The Navy Department has issued orders that after the 10th inst. no person shall be enlisted in the naval service for a less period than two years.

A letter from on board sloop *Saratoga*, 22, says they had just captured thirty Rebel Cavalry, and were about setting out on another expedition.

The whole force at the extensive machine shops in the Washington Navy Yard, heretofore at work upon large guns, are now exclusively employed upon engines for gunboats.

The U. S. ship *Sabine*, Lieutenant-Commander R. B. Lowry, is at Portland enlisting men for the Navy. The whole number examined and accepted thus far is 421.

Work at the Washington Navy Yard continues active in every department. Copper rolling mill hands extend their time each day until nine and ten at night, manufacturing braziers, bolt and sheathing copper, besides nails of all sizes.

Side-wheel steamer *Ascutey*, 12, on the North Carolina blockade, was badly damaged in a gale on the 28th ult. She went into Beaufort, where a survey declared her unseaworthy, and she was ordered to Washington.

The Navy Department, on the recommendation of Rear-Admiral Dahlgren, commanding the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, has promoted, for his good conduct and valor, Acting Master Frederick F. Baury, to a lieutenantancy in the Navy of the United States. This officer is now attached to the frigate *Colorado*, Commodore Thatcher, about to sail from Portsmouth, N. H., to cruise in the Mediterranean.

The following Prize Cases have been adjudicated by the Fourth Auditor, and are now ready for payment:—The prize steamer *Arkansas*, captured by the United States steamer *Essex*; prize schooner

*er Maria Albert*, captured by the United States schooner *Rachel Seaman*; prize schooner *Nellie*, captured by the United States steamer *South Carolina*; prize schooner *Laura* and cargo, *Fanny* and cargo, and *Lilly*, captured by the United States steamer *Owasco*.

Screw-steamer *Bermuda*, 3, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant J. W. Smith, commanding, arrived at the Philadelphia Navy Yard on Thursday, from the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, with the mails, 14 officers, six of whom got wounded in taking Fort Morgan, and 233 sick, wounded and discharged seamen. The *Bermuda* sailed from New Orleans on the 27th of August, and brings nothing of importance from that place.

There are now employed in the Boston Navy Yard, the unprecedented number of 4,128 men. It will thus be readily seen that there is an unusual activity in the Navy as well as in the Army. Of the 4,128 men employed in the Yard proper, 1,321 are in the carpenter's department, and 600 in the steam engineer's department. The amount of money required to pay the men for the month of August is \$227,586 32, the largest of any sum since the yard was established.

The splendid blockade-running steamer *Lillian* having arrived in Philadelphia, was immediately labelled and appraised. The department was informed of the appraisal, signified its acceptance of the terms, and the ship has been turned over to Commodore Stribling. The ship *Lillian* is a fine, new and sharp Clyde-built steamer. She left Wilmington with her cargo at eight o'clock one evening for Nassau, and was captured at one the next day by the *Ge'lysburgh*, *Keystone State* and *Massachusetts*.

The Rebel ram *Tennessee*, captured by Admiral Farragut, and now known as the "United States iron-clad steamer *Tennessee*," now lies in the Mississippi, in front of New Orleans. The following is a list of her officers:—Lieutenant-Commander, Edward P. Lull; Acting Master and Executive Officer, Charles W. Adams; Acting Ensign and Sailing Master, Andrew A. Ward; Past Assistant Surgeon, W. C. Lyman; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Jeremiah B. Haff; Acting Ensigns, Willmot W. Dudley, J. P. Letick; Engineers, First Assistant, in charge, John Purdy; Second Assistant, John D. Toppin; Third Assistant, Francis C. Goodwin, D. S. Clark and William J. Mack; Acting Master's Mate, Joseph Brown.

The blockade runner *Old Dominion* arrived at Halifax on the 10th, and the *City of Petersburg* on the 11th. They have about eighteen hundred bales of cotton on board, destined for England, said to be in payment of the interest for the Rebel loan. They left Wilmington last Monday night. They report that the pirate *Tallahassee* was to leave on a piratical plundering cruise on the 13th. They also report that two more blockade runners were to leave the same night. The famous *Alexandria*, now called the *Mary*, arrived here on Saturday, it is said for repairs. The following blockade runners were also in port:—Steamer *Little Hattie*; steamer *North Heath*, repairing; steamer *Constance*; steamer *Flamingo*; steamer *Lady Shirley*; steamer *Condor*. Besides the above is the steamer *Asia*, tender to the Rebel fleet.

The test trial trip of the engines of the side-wheel steamer *Lenaee*, 9, at Newburgh, N. Y., has just been completed, and has given the utmost satisfaction. The engines and boilers were built at the Washington Iron Works at that place, and were tested ninety-six consecutive hours. The wheels revolved on an average of nine and a half revolutions per minute. The average pressure of steam was twenty-seven pounds to the square inch. The vacuum averaged twenty-five nine-tenths inches. The furnaces consumed 1,454 pounds of coal per hour. The steam was run up at times to thirty-five pounds pressure to the square inch. The boilers have been subjected to a test of sixty-three pounds pressure to the square inch, by draught pressure.

The Pittsburgh Post says that iron-clad *Manayunk* is almost completed, and she will be ready to be launched by next fall—in fact long before the river will be deep enough for that purpose. The following are her dimensions:—Extreme length, 235 feet; extreme length at water line, 209 feet; extreme breadth of beam, inside, 42 feet; do., over armor, 46 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet 10 inches. The pilot-house will be six feet high and five feet in diameter. The turrets will be covered with iron-plates nine feet long, four feet in breadth, and of one inch in thickness. Ten of these will form the strength of the turret, making it in all nearly one foot thick of solid iron. She will only carry two guns in her turret, one 11-inch bore and an hundred and fifty pound Parrott.

Captain O. S. Gleason, writing to the Navy Department from on board the *Santiago de Cuba*, at Hampton Roads, under date of September 11, reports that on Saturday, the 10th instant, while on his way to Hampton Roads for coal, he discovered black smoke north-east of east, and immediately gave chase. About 1 p. m. he heard the smoke sufficiently to discover that it was a blockade runner. At 4 p. m. Captain Gleason gained on her sufficiently to bring her within range, when he fired a shot across her stern, and she surrendered without resistance. The vessel proved to be the English blockade runner *A. D. Vance*, late *Lord Clyde*. She is an iron side-wheel steamer, two years old, and very fast. At the time of her capture she had on board 410 bales of cotton and some turpentine, but her full cargo cannot be known until she reaches Boston, where she has been sent. This vessel has been a very successful blockade runner, and her officers said she was only captured in consequence of the bad coal on board.

The prize steamer *Elsie* (British flag), arrived at New York on the 12th, in charge of Richard Wilkinson, Prize Master, from Beaufort, N. C., 9th instant. She was bound to Boston, and after obtaining a Hellgate pilot proceeded. She was captured by the gunboats *Quaker City* and *Keystone State*, on the 5th instant, in latitude 33 10, longitude 77 02, from Wilmington, N. C., for Nassau, with a cargo of three thousand two hundred bales of cotton. Rear-Admiral Lee, in a dispatch, dated Beaufort, September 7, says:—The *Elsie* ran out of Wilmington on the 4th instant, and was captured the next day by the *Keystone State* and *Quaker City*. The *Elsie* was seen and fired upon when she ran out by the *Nippon* and *Britannia*, and was chased off by the *Santiago de Cuba*, until lost in the darkness. At half-past ten the next day she was seen and captured, without papers or a flag. A shell from the *Quaker City* exploded in the fore-hold of the *Elsie*, and destroyed about one hundred and fifty bales of cotton. Part of the cargo was thrown overboard in the chase, and there are now about two hundred and fifty bales on board. The prize will be sent to Boston. The *Elsie* is a new steamer, of light draught and fair speed, of the *Rothsay Castle* class, and this is her first trip. She will be made a useful vessel on blockade duty. The blockade is close and vigilant, but it is impossible to prevent its violation on dark nights by steamers built for the purpose.

The Navy Yard at Brooklyn is in a state of great activity. Large numbers of men are employed, and though there are not so many vessels building as at some former times, those in hand are of first

class and are rapidly advancing to completion. They are the *Wampago*, *Madawka*, *Mohula*, *Quinebau*, and *Kalamazoo*, iron-clad. Captain John P. Gillis, in command of the *North Carolina*, has been relieved by Captain John P. McKinstry. This is the third change of commanders of this ship since Captain Meade left her. The *F Vanderbilt*, Commander Baldwin, after lying at the yard and receiving repairs, left for the lower bay, where she awaits sealed orders. Her destination is said to be the North Atlantic Squadron on special service. The prize steamer *Elsie*, Acting Master Wilkinson, arrived September 12, and sailed the same day for Boston. Steamer *Galata*, Commander Guest, commanding, arrived September 10. The steamers *Neptune*, Commander Sanford, and *Tallapoosa*, Commander De Haven, have been in commission and are now lying in the stream. Steamer *Grand Gulf*, Commander Ransom, commanding, has been taken to Jersey City for repairs. Supply schooner *Rachel Seaman*, Acting Master Potter, commanding, sailed September 12. The vessels at the yard are—*State of Georgia*, *Musmee*, *Pensacola*, *Mohican*, *Seneca*, *Gensbok*, *Clematis*, *Bigonia*, *Mahopac*, *Nyack*. Those in commission are the *Tallapoosa*, *Union*, *Newbern*, *Neptune*, and *Pontoon*. The dry dock is occupied by the Spanish frigate *Le Alad*, which has been thoroughly overhauled, cleaned and coppered. She will probably move out once.

From a correspondent at the Western Naval Station, Mound City Ill., we learn that rapid and useful improvements are being made on the Government lands there. About fourteen acres have been enclosed by a strong picket fence, with numerous neatly fitted gates, ornamented with heavy shells. Four large and superior frame buildings have been erected, and a fifth is in course of construction. Two of these are used as ordnance storehouses, the third for officers and quarters, and the others are for paymaster's supplies. The office building contains four fine offices on the first floor, and twelve airy chambers above; is beautifully finished and appointed, and reflects much credit on the service. In addition to these, are a watch-house, telegraph office, mess-room, kitchen and commodious stables. The Marine Barracks, at the main entrance, are also of frame, and are occupied by a large and valuable garrison of these faithful men. An extensive sawmill, railway and foundry are conveniently located, and in the employ of the Navy. Everything works smoothly, and an important auxiliary, if not principal, the yard is being gradually established at trifling cost. The *Alonso Child*, an old river steamer, whose engines were recently captured in the monster rebel ram *Tennessee*, has been converted into a machine and carpenter shop. All the shops are afloat, and the houses on piles. The flagship *Black Hawk* is here awaiting Admiral Porter's return from the East. The famous iron-clad *Cincinnati* has been taken from the ways and is fast being refitted. The *Tusculum* is lying in ordinary, and the *Milwaukee*, a sister iron-clad to the *Winnebago* and *Chickasaw*, now at Mobile, is ready for sea. Recruiting is brisk, the *Great Western*, receiving ship at Calro, having registered 1,500 men in twenty days.

## OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM MR. STANTON.

## WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, September 7—10:30 P. M.

To Major-General JOHN A. DIX, New York:  
The department is still without any dispatches from south of Nashville. It is supposed to be General Sherman's design to withdraw his advance columns, and give his army rest in Atlanta, and re-establish himself securely there and restore his railway communications, broken by Wheeler and Forrest, before making further advances.

No operations by the army of General Grant or General Sheridan are reported to-day.

The Provost-Marshal-General's office is busily employed in arranging the credits of the several districts, and is ordered to draft without delay for the deficiencies in the districts that have not filled their quota, beginning with those most in arrears. Credits for volunteers will be allowed as long as possible, but the advantage of filling the armies immediately requires the draft to be speedily made in the defaulting districts. All applications for its postponement have therefore been refused.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, September 10, 1864—9 P. M.

Major-General DIX:  
This department has received dispatches from General Sherman down to 10 o'clock yesterday morning. His army is concentrated at Atlanta, his troops in position and well. He says Wilson and Steedman are stirring Wheeler up pretty well, and hopes they will make an end of him as Gillem did of Morgan. The weather is beautiful and all things bright.

No recent intelligence has been received from Mobile. No movements are reported in the Shenandoah Valley, or in the Army of the Potomac.

Recruiting is progressing vigorously in most of the States.  
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

## CASUALTIES AMONGST OFFICERS.

Killed.—Captain Stafford, A. A. G., and Captain Black, 78 Illinois; Adjutant Reeves, 95th Ohio; Lieutenant Long, 75th Illinois; Lieutenant Lanson, 22d Maryland; Captain Charles 185th Illinois; Lieutenant Scott, 14th Ohio; Lieutenant Daily, 9th Ohio; Lieutenant Osborne, 35th Indiana; Lieutenant Kirk, 14th Ohio; Lieutenant Colonel George W. Mickel, 20th Indiana; Major Barnett, 10th Michigan; Captain Knox, 10th Michigan; Lieutenant S. Picron, 69th Ohio; Captain Charles, 25th Illinois; Captain Melton, A. A. G.; Adjutant Damar, 9th Kentucky; Major Frank Williams, 4th New York Heavy Artillery; Captain James M. McKee, 49th New York Heavy Artillery; Second Lieutenant J. P. Flannigan, 4th New York Heavy Artillery; Second Lieutenant O. L. Dearborn, 4th New York Heavy Artillery.

Wounded.—Lieutenant L. C. Clark, 14th Ohio; Lieutenant-Colonel Choate, 138th Ohio; Captain White, 138th Ohio; Major Arison, 14th Ohio; Lieutenant George Johnson, 19th Infantry; Captain Kellogg, 18th Infantry; Lieutenant Borrows, 18th Infantry; Captain F. Walker, 34th Illinois; Lieutenant M. A. Fuller; Lieutenant J. Green, 18th Illinois; Major Ryder, 15th Illinois; Captain Young, 15th Illinois; Lieutenant Ireland, 22d Indiana; Lieutenant Rinyan, 22d Indiana; Captain Snodgrass, 22d Indiana; Major Holmes, 52d Indiana; Lieutenant Elkins, 110th Indiana; Adjutant Cunningham, 69th Ohio; Lieutenant O. Murray and Lieutenant Parsons, 69th Ohio; Lieutenant Benjamin Andrews, 18th Connecticut Heavy Artillery, eye; Lieutenant Disbrow, 99th Pennsylvania, head; Colonel Grower, 17th New York; Major Carter, 38th Indiana, hip; Captain Jenkins, 38th Indiana, thigh; Captain Perry, 38th Indiana, mortally; Captains Kellogg, Burrows, and Lieutenant Powell, 18th U. S. Infantry; Lieutenants Kellogg and Mercomagh, 16th Indiana; Lieutenants Hovey and Knapp, 15th U. S. Infantry; Major Green, 78th Illinois; Colonel Delmuth, 14th corps; Captain Anderson; Colonel M. Anderson, 19th Ohio Battery; Colonel Osgood, 19th Ohio; Lieutenant-Colonel Clager, 78th Indiana, slightly; Lieutenant-Colonel Bailey, 9th Kentucky; Captain Wheat, 9th Kentucky; General Thomas Wood, foot; Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Allenck, 4th New York H. A.; neck; Second Lieutenant Samuel Cox, 4th New York H. A.; Adjutant Henry J. Kopper, 4th New York H. A.; Second Lieutenant Burdick, 4th New York H. A., leg shot off; prisoner, supposed dead.

Missing.—Major Carter, 38th Maryland; Captain Perry, 38th Maryland; Captain Jenkins, 38th Maryland; Lieutenant Booker, 74th Ohio; Captain Dyerit, 79th Pennsylvania; Lieutenant Hixder, Captain McMullen, 1st Wisconsin; First Lieutenant Geo. Chichester; Second Lieutenant V. V. Vanderpool, First Lieutenant Wm. B. Knower, Second Lieutenant Wm. A. Flint, First Lieutenant Wm. Barnes, Second Lieutenant Joseph A. Pinobit, First Lieutenant Hugh Watts, Second Lieutenant B. P. Corliss, all in 4th New York Heavy Artillery.



## MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.]

**DRISCOLL-HENNESSEY.**—In Boston, Sept. 12th, Captain C. F. DRISCOLL, 3d Mass. Artillery, to Miss NELLIE J., daughter of the late John Hennessey, Esq., of Boston.

**BLISS-SUMMERS.**—In Springfield, Mass., by Rev. William Rice, Lieut. EDWARD H. BLISS of Hartford, to ANNIE SUMMERS, of Portsmouth, Va., widow of the late Captain William H. Sackett.

**NEW-ELTON.**—In Brooklyn, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Sept. 8th by the Rev. J. H. Rogers, EDWARD A. NEW, U. S. A., to Miss ELISE WOODWARD, youngest daughter of the late Wm. H. Elton, Esq.

**MOORE-BRATTY.**—On Thursday, Sept. 31, at St. John's Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. Weston, WILLIAM E. MOORE, U. S. N., to MARIETTA M. BRATTY, all of New York.

**OAKLEY-TALLMAN.**—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 7th, by the Rev. Edward Taylor, EDWARD T. OAKLEY, United States Navy, to JETTIE, eldest daughter of Daniel Tallman, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

**WETHERELL-POLLARD.**—At Taunton, Mass., 8th inst., HIRSH W. WETHERELL, Jr., of Newton, assistant paymaster United States Navy, to EMMA FRANCES, daughter of Rev. Andrew Pollard, D. D.

**McGOWAN-CHASE.**—At Zion church, Palmyra, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 7th, by the Rev. John Leech, Lieutenant GEORGE McGOWAN, Seventh Infantry, United States Army, to JULIA CHASE, daughter of Dr. Durfee Chase, of Palmyra.

**JOHNSON-WANSEY.**—At Syracuse, N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 15th, by the Rev. Samuel J. May, Lieutenant Commanding P. C. JOHNSON, U. S. N., to Miss E. EMMA WANSEY.

## DIED.

**SHAKE.**—At Newport, R. I., Sept. 6th, of cholera, WILLIAM SPENCER, infant son of Lieutenant commanding, B. Blake, U. S. N.

**THOMSON.**—In Georgetown, D. C., on the 10th of Sept., GEORGE THOMSON, in the 73d year of his age, for many years Chief Clerk of the Topographical Bureau, and late of the Engineer Department.

**ADEE.**—At Stamford, Conn., on Friday, Sept. 9th, AMELIA K., widow of the late Dr. Augustus A. Ade, U. S. N.

**ROMAINE.**—On Wednesday, the 7th inst., after a short illness, WILLIAM H. ROMAINE, Acting Assistant Paymaster of the U. S. N., in the 27th year of his age, youngest son of the late Samuel B. Romaine, of New York.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the JOURNAL will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty cents a line each insertion. Advertisers are requested to make their favors as short as possible.

**COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE.** No. 18 Cooper Union, New York.—Students received at any time. Special preparation for Assistant Engineers in the Navy. Courses in Civil and Mechanical Engineering also given. Open day and evening. For circulars call at the Institute or address Prof. J. G. FOX, C. E. Principal.

## CLOTHING AND CLOTHING MATERIALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, September 1, 1864.

Separate proposals, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Clothing and Clothing Materials," will be received at this bureau until two o'clock P.M., on the 12th day of October next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving thirty days' notice) at the United States Navy Yards at Charlestown, Mass., and Brooklyn, N. Y., in such numbers and quantities and at such times as may be specified by the chief of this bureau or by the commanders of the said Navy Yards, respectively, the numbers and quantities of the different articles, and at the places specified in the following list, viz:

|   | Charlestown. | Brooklyn. |
|---|--------------|-----------|
| Pea Jackets.....                          | 3,000        | 7,000     |
| Round Jackets.....                        | 2,000        | 3,000     |
| Blue Cloth Trowsers, pairs.....           | 3,000        | 5,000     |
| Blue Satinet Trowsers, ".....             | 8,000        | 12,000    |
| Canvas Duck Trowsers, ".....              | 3,000        | 5,000     |
| Barnsey Sheetting Frocks.....             | 5,000        | 8,000     |
| Blue Flannel Undershirts.....             | 6,000        | 10,000    |
| Blue Flannel Undershirts.....             | 12,000       | 18,000    |
| Blue Flannel Drawers, pairs.....          | 12,000       | 18,000    |
| Blue Flannel, yards.....                  | 50,000       | 100,000   |
| Blue Flannel, ".....                      | 50,000       | 100,000   |
| Blue Nankin, ".....                       | 5,000        | 10,000    |
| Calf-skin Laced Shoes, pairs.....         | 10,000       | 15,000    |
| Kip-skin Shoes.....                       | 10,000       | 15,000    |
| Woolen Socks.....                         | 10,000       | 15,000    |
| Blankets.....                             | 8,000        | 12,000    |
| Mattresses (with one cover for each)..... | 5,000        | 8,000     |
| Black Silk Handkerchiefs.....             | 5,000        | 8,000     |
| Boots, pairs.....                         | 4,000        | 6,000     |

Offers may be made for one or more articles, at the option of the bidder, and in case more than one article is contained in this offer, the chief of the bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer and reject the remainder. The price must be uniform, and offers must embrace all of any one or more articles deliverable at all the stations.

For the description of articles in the above list, bidders are referred to the samples at the said Navy Yards, and to the advertisement of this bureau dated July 8, 1863; and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts, to the officers of the several commandants of Navy Yards and Navy Agents.

The department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the Navy Agent at Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, and at this bureau.

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Pamphlets and reports will be forwarded upon application to the Secretary, at the home office, or to SAMUEL S. STEVENS, Agent and Attorney of the Co., No. 110 Broadway, New York.

WILLARD PHILLIPS, President.  
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READY FOR DELIVERY, 10TH OCTOBER, 1864.

## MARTEL'S GREAT PICTURE

OF THE

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Now rapidly approaching completion, is one of the largest and most elaborated works of the kind ever undertaken in this country. It is a chromo-lithograph, 3½ by 4½ feet in size, embracing a bird's-eye view of the GREAT CENTRAL PARK in all its beauty and grandeur. The picture represents the appearance of the Park between the hours of three and five in the afternoon of a beautiful day in June, when the drives are crowded with elegant equipages, and the walks with visitors from all parts of the world. The Park Band are entertaining a portion of the crowd at their Pavilion on the Mall. Venetian gondolas and handsome pleasure boats are plying over the Lake with their gaily dressed passengers. Zoological Grounds are surrounded by an admiring crowd; the Ramble, winding in beautiful symmetry between rows of evergreens and flowers, with its gay assemblage of ladies and children; the bridge-paths, with ladies and gentlemen on horseback, presenting an exceedingly picturesque appearance; magnificent arches, bridges, rustic arbors and shades, fountains, statuary, huge ledges of barren rocks rising one hundred feet or more above the surface of the lakes, and many of them surmounted by quaint rustic towers, furnish to the eye of the beholder a scene of beauty and grandeur seldom realized.

The artist has most happily blended all these into a picture so life-like and real, that in gazing upon it, one could easily imagine himself standing upon some favored spot with the reality before him; every point being true to nature in form, color and shade.

The artist's proof sheets will be ready for delivery to subscribers, about the middle of next month, when the plates will be removed to Europe, where Messrs. Trubner & Co., of London, and Albert L. Herold, of Rue Richelieu, Paris, are already receiving subscriptions for the same. The picture can be had by subscription only, and those who have not already subscribed can do so at the Company's rooms, or at the following well-known publishing houses:

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The proprietors of this enterprise owe much of their success to the very kind and courteous manner in which they have been assisted by the Park Commissioners, to whom the picture is most respectfully dedicated.

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720 Broadway, N. Y.

## WHAT THE PRESS SAYS.

From among the innumerable and, we must say, kindly opinions given by the Press throughout the country, in reference to our picture, we extract the following as an evidence of its merit:

"The Great Picture, so long in preparation, of the New York Central Park is said to be nearly completed. Thousands of people are waiting anxiously to see it, as it is expected to be a magnificent piece of art. Time, talent and money having been freely lavished upon it to do justice to the great subject it illustrates."—*Statesman, New York.*

**MARTEL'S CENTRAL PARK.**—The proprietors of Martel's Great Picture of the New York Central Park announce that the work is rapidly approaching completion. It is expected that the picture will create quite a sensation, as much valuable time and an immense sum of money have been expended on it and as the subject is one of national as well as local interest. Messrs. Sitwell Harris & Co., 720 Broadway, New York, are the publishers.—*Evening Telegraph, Philadelphia.*

**ANOTHER SENSATION.**—All New York is just now on tip-toe to get a sight at "Martel's Great Picture of the Central Park," which has been so long in preparation. It is promised soon, and will no doubt be a grand affair, and one of universal interest.—*Boston Post.*

A picture of the Central Park, by Martel, is soon to be reproduced in chromo-lithograph, three and a half by four and a half feet in size. It represents the Park of a June afternoon, when the band is playing, the zoological grounds crowded by visitors, the lake enlivened with boats, and the whole scene presented under the most attractive aspects. It is expected that the picture will sell largely in England as well as in this country.—*Evening Post, N. Y.*

We cannot do otherwise than refer incidentally to Martel's Great Picture of Central Park, which will soon be issued by the publishers, Messrs. Sitwell Harris & Co., at No. 720 Broadway. It will probably be one of the great sensations of the day, and will have a large sale.—*North American, Philadelphia.*

There is no doubt that the forthcoming Martel's Picture of Central Park, which is to be published by Messrs. Sitwell Harris & Co., 720 Broadway, will be one of the most popular works of art of the time.—*Evening Express, N. Y.*

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# PROPOSALS.

**NAVY DEPARTMENT,**  
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, August 22, 1864.  
Seal proposals for each class separately endorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy Yard at (name the yard)," will be received at this office until the 19th September next, at 1 o'clock P.M., at which hour the opening of the bids will be commenced, for furnishing and delivering at the several Navy Yards named, the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which, with full instructions, will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several Navy Yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the Navy Agent nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all of the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; nor any bid which is not perfect and complete in itself according to the forms of offer and guarantee, and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failure of the mail. All offers must be accompanied by a certified copy of the bidder's license.

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to endorse on the envelope, above the address, and draw a line under the endorsement, thus:

"Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy Yard at (name the yard),"

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

Instructions and forms of offer, with copies of the laws bearing on the subject, will be furnished by commandants of yards, Navy Agents, and the Bureau, on application to all or either of them.

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## BOSTON.

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## PHILADELPHIA.

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## NORFOLK.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 3. Yellow pine timber; class No. 4. Yellow pine lumber; class No. 5. Oak and hard wood; class No. 6. White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7. Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8. Cement; class No. 9. Gravel and sand and fire clay; class No. 10. Slate; class No. 11. Iron, iron spikes, and nails; class No. 12. Steel; class No. 13. Pig iron; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 19. Firewood; class No. 20. Hay and straw; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 23. Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24. Sperm and lubricating oil; class No. 25. Augers; class No. 27. Anthracite coal; class No. 29. Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 30. Semi-bituminous Broad top coal, lump; class No. 31. Copper and composition nails; class No. 32. Machinery and tools; class A. Sashes, glazed.

## PENSACOLA, FLA.

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Pres. C. & R. R., " Maj. W. G. Marcy, U.S. N.,  
and many others. Letters containing return stamp answered promptly and willingly.

## UNITED STATES TREASURY.

New York, August 29, 1864.—Notice is hereby given that the SEVENTY-THREE TREASURY NOTES will hereafter be delivered at this office upon deposit of funds. Persons remitting by mail will please indicate the denominations of notes desired, also how they shall be transmitted—whether by mail, express, or otherwise. The notes are in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1000 and \$5000, dated August 15th, 1864, upon which accrued interest from that date to date of deposit must be paid.

JACOB RUSSELL,  
Asst. Treas. U. S. ad int.

## UNITED STATES TREASURY.

New York, August 19, 1864.—I am authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, to anticipate the payment of coupons for the Ten-forty Bonds maturing on the 1st day of September next, and also the coupons of the Five-twenty Bonds maturing November 1, 1864.

When full coupons are presented in numbers of thirty (30) or more, or fractional coupons in numbers of twenty (20) or more, they must be accompanied by a schedule for examination.

Checks will be given for them in the order in which they are received as soon thereafter as the examination can be completed. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.

JACOB RUSSELL,  
Assistant Treasurer, ad interim.

## FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

## UNITED STATES 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.

NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

Under instructions from the Treasury Department, this Bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the new Patriotic Loan, issued in the form of Three Year Treasury Notes, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3/10 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in Lawful Money on the 15th days of February and August, respectively, of each year. These Treasury Notes are convertible at maturity, at the option of the holder, into U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds, interest payable in COIN, and redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.

Coupon Notes will be issued in blank or payable to order as may be directed by the subscriber, in sums of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1000 and \$5000.

Interest will be allowed from the date of the subscription to the 15th of August next, the date of the Treasury Note. Those who may subscribe after the 15th of August next, will be required to pay the accrued interest on the Notes.

C. H. CLARK, President.

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NO. 44 WALL STREET,

Will receive subscriptions to the  
NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These Notes are issued in denominations of \$53, \$100, \$500, \$1000 and \$5000, maturing in THREE YEARS from August 15, 1864. Interest payable semi-annually in Currency, at the rate of 7 3/10 per cent. per annum.

The Notes are payable in Currency at Maturity, or Convertible into 5-20 Six per cent. Bonds, with interest payable in GOLD.

All deposits made prior to August 15 will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commission allowed on this Loan, and also on the 10-40 LOAN.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7-10 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1861 with promptness and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL at market rates all kinds of Government Securities, including

- U. S. 5-20 Bonds.
- U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes.
- U. S. 12 mos. Certificates of Indebtedness.
- U. S. Quartermasters' Checks.
- U. S. 2-Year 5 per cent. Legal Lender Notes.
- U. S. 6 per cents, Coupon and Registered, of 1861.

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\$400 cash in hand paid each man.  
Men coming to this office to enlist can rely upon obtaining the most honorable treatment, upon receiving the money offered in full, upon choice of regiment and arm, without humbug or imposition. Come and see for yourselves. Office open from 7 A.M. to P.M.  
\$100 HAND MONEY  
will be paid to any man, woman or child bringing an acceptable recruit to this office.

## U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1000 and \$5000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent.

### SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and the best circulating medium of the country, and it cannot pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

### CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than nine per cent. premium, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

### ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated a special Act of Congress exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by all National Banks which are depositories of public money,

AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS & BANKERS throughout the country will give further information and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.



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## PRIZE MONEY—SPECIAL NOTICE.

A complete list of all the prizes ready for payment, from the breaking out of the rebellion to the present date, received at the United States Army Agency, No. 64 Bleeker-st. Information given to all interested, whether in or out of the service.



**M. SNYDER, JR.,**

Late of the U. S. Treasury Department,  
ARMY AND NAVY AGENCY.  
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ARMY BOUNTIES, ARREARS OF PAY, AND NAVAL PRIZE MONEY collected; collections made on all parts of the United States; and claims of all descriptions against the Government promptly adjusted.  
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